The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1900 XXXIX—NO 29

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, J H Hurst, President, H. L. McLain, Cashier

HARDWARE.

S[illegible]AAD CO, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

R[illegible]EL & CO, Manufacturers of Thresh[illegible] Machines Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns[illegible]n, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store 6 East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	77
Hay, per ton	10 00 to 12 00
Straw, per ton	5 50
Corn	47
Oats	22-25
Clover Seed	4 50-5 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Rye, per bu	50
Barley	48
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (unwashed, fine)	14-15½
Wool (unwashed, medium)	20-21
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel new	35
Beets, per doz. bunches	25
Apples	35
Cabbage, per dozen	30-35
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
White beans	2 00
Onions	60
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	18-20
Eggs	15
Chickens, live, apiece	25
Chickens, dressed, lb	12
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	12½
Shoulder	09
Lard	07
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	12
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings per 100 lbs	90

THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, Oct. 2.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 72@74c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 46½@47c; No. 2 yellow ear, 48@48½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 27½@28c; No. 2 white, 26¾@27½c; extra No. 3 white, 26@26½c; regular No. 3, 25@26c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, new, $15.00@15.50; No. 2 do., $13.50@14.50; No. 1 clover mixed hay, $14.00@14.25? No. 1 clover hay, $14.00@14.25; No. 1 prairie hay, $9.00@9.50.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 24½@25c; creamery, in tubs, 24@24½c; Ohio, 22@22½c; dairy, 17@18c; low grade, 13@15c.

EGGS—Fresh, candled, 18½@19c; southern eggs, 16½@17c.

CHEESE—Full cream Ohio, 11½@12c; three-quarters, 10½@11c; New York state full cream, new, 12@12½c; Ohio Swiss, 12½@13c; Wisconsin, 15@16c; 5-pound brick cheese, 12@13c; limburger, new, 11@11½c.

POULTRY—Chickens, live, small, 50@60c per pair; large, fat, 75@85c; per pound, 10@11c; springers, 11@12c pound; turkeys, per pound, 8@8½c; dressed, 13@14c; dressed chickens, 12@13c; drawn, 15@16c; geese, live, 60@80c pair; dressed, 8@9c pound; ducks, live, 8@9c pound; dressed, 12@13c.

Pittsburg, Oct. 2.

CATTLE—Receipts light, market steady. We quote as follows: Extra heavy, $5.50@5.75; prime, $5.25@5.50; good, $4.90@5.20; tidy, $4.60@4.85; fair grass cattle, $4.50@4.75; fair grass cattle, light, $3.85@4.25; common, $3.25@3.75; heifers, $3 00@4.60; oxen, $2.50@4.50; bulls and stags, $2 50@4.00; common to good fat cows, $2.25@4.00; good fresh cows, $25@48.

HOGS—Receipts fair, about 15 double decks, including holdovers; market slow. We quote: Prime mediums, $5.55@5.60; heavy Yorkers, $5.50@5.55; light Yorkers, $5.50; heavy hogs, $5.50@5.55; heavy mediums, $5.50@5 55; grassers, $5.35@5.45; pigs, $5.00@5.45; roughs, $3.50@4.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply light; market slow. We quote: Choice wethers, $4.10@4.20; good. $3.85@4.00; fair mixed, $3.25@3.75; common, $1.50@2.50; choice lambs, $4.80@5.00; common to good lambs, $3.00@4.75; veal calves, $5.50@6.50; heavy and thin, $3.50@4.50.

Cincinnati, Oct. 2.

CATTLE—Market steady, $2.75@5.20.

HOGS—Market strong, $4.25@5.45.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep dull, $2.00@3.75. Lambs—Market steady, $2.75@4.75.

New York, Oct. 2.

WHEAT—Spot market easy. No. 2 red, 81¾c f. o. b. afloat and 81c elevator; No. 1 northern Duluth, 86¼c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 89¾c f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Spot market firm. No. 2, 49c elevator and 48⅝@49⅛c f. o. b. afloat.

OATS—Spot market steady. No. 2, 25½@25¾c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 white, 27¼@27⅜c; No. 3 white, 26¾@27c; track mixed western, 25@26½c; track mixed western and state, 26½@34c.

CATTLE—Market feeling steady; no trade in live cattle. Cables unchanged. Veals, slow, but steady; grassers not wanted. Veals, $4.00@8.00; fed calves, $2.87½@3.00.

HOGS—Market weak at $5.60@5.80.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market quiet but better feeling; sheep, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $4.00@5.25; no sales of prime stock reported.

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by S. T. Belardy

OFFERS AN INCREASE.

The D. L. & W. Company Falls Into Line.

THE D. & H. COMPANY REFUSED.

So Did the Pennsylvania Coal Company. D., L. & W. Say Increase Will Apply to Employes, Returning to Work Tomorrow—Other Companies Offer Increase.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 3.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company posted the following notices:

"This company makes the following announcement to its mine employes: It will adjust its rate of wages so as to pay its mine employes on and after October 1 a net increase of 10 per cent on the wages heretofore received, and will take up as heretofore with its mine employes any grievances which they may have.

"Approved:

"E. E. Loomis, Supt.

"E. J. Evans, District Supt."

"The 10 per cent increase in wages will apply to all employes of this colliery returning to work Thursday, October 4, 1900. Contract miners' wages will be increased by reducing the price of powder to $1.50 per keg. This reduction to be applied in adjusting the miners increase of 10 per cent. Other employes will receive a straight increase of 10 per cent in their wages.

"Approved:

"E. E. Loomis, Supt.

"E. J. Evans, District Supt."

The Hillside Coal and Iron company and the Temple Iron company also posted notices offering a 10 per cent increase. These three companies operate 36 collieries. There are 98 collieries in the county. The Delaware and Hudson company, with 21 collieries and the Pennsylvania Coal company, with 27 collieries, joined with the individual operators in refusing to post notices.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company announces that the offer to take up any grievances its men may have is not to be construed to mean that it will enter a general arbitration. Each operator will deal with his own employes separately.

It was asserted there was not the slightest probability of the miners of this region going back to work until they get the word from the headquarters of the United Mine Workers.

BIG PARADE OF MINERS.

Operators Surprised at the Showing Made, In Demonstration, at Wilkesbarre.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 3.—The parade and massmeeting of the striking miners, held in this city today, was the greatest labor demonstration ever held in Northeastern Pennsylvania. The weather was favorable to a large turn out, the sun shining brightly all day; it was more like a day in June than October.

The parade was headed by President Mitchell and the officers of the national executive board. It required an hour and 20 minutes to pass a given point. It is estimated that there were 15,000 men and boys in line. The boys constituted the working force in the breakers. They were only a small part of the procession. The great bulk of the paraders were made up of stalwart men. The music was furnished by about 40 bands of music and drum corps.

There were many banners of various designs carried by the men. Among the most unique were thus:

"We want our dinner pails filled with substantial food, not coal barons' taffy."

"We are fighting a cause that is just and right."

"Stand by President Mitchell and the union."

"Our union must be recognized."

"We will no longer be slaves."

"2,240 pounds for a ton."

"We want two weeks pay."

The breaker boys carried banners which read:

"We need schooling, but must work."

"Save us from the whims of the sheriff and deputies."

"Down with oppression. We will stand by Mitchell."

The parade passed over the principal streets of the city and thousands of people lined the sidewalks. Here and there an enthusiastic admirer of President Mitchell would break through the lines and insist on shaking hands with him. Some of the features of the big procession was a brass band from Nanticoke, the members of which were dressed in overalls. They played excellent music. The Pittston locals had a float with four men representing coal barons. They were dressed accordingly and were busy drinking champagne. Directly following was a float with dust-begrimed miners dining on bread and water. A stretcher was carried containing a dummy, representing a miner who had just lost his life in the mines while in the discharge of his duty.

When President Mitchell reviewed the great army of marchers on the river common he seemed to be a very proud man. He was generously applauded by the marchers. The superintendents of the coal companies and their clerks viewed the parade from their office buildings. One coal man said it was a very creditable demonstration. One thing is certain, the big show made was a revelation to many who had no idea that the miners were so thoroughly organized.

After the parade passed President Mitchel and his colleagues were driven to West Side park, where the big mass meeting was held. For several hours a crowd had been gathering there, and it was estimated that nearly 20,000 persons were massed in front of the stand when the labor president began to speak. The reception he received from the vast crowd was a most enthusiastic one. T. D. Nichols, president of District No. 1 (Lackawanna and Wyoming region), was the crairman of the meeting. After George Purcell, of Indiana, member of the national executive board, and the Rev. P. J. Dunn, of Wilkesbarre, had made short addresses, Mr. Mitchell was introduced.

The national president was followed by Fred Dilcher, of Ohio; Benjamin James, of Pennsylvania, both members of the executive board, and "Mother" Mary Jones. After the meeting President Mitchell was driven through cheering crowds to his hotel.

President Mitchell's address, as far as outlining any future move on the part of the labor leaders is concerned, was a disappointment. He intimated very strongly the night before that he would define the position of the union on the 10 per cent concession. His failure to do so has caused the impression to go out that he is still undecided what should be done and that he is probably waiting for local unions to take some kind of action first. On the other hand there are some people who are in close touch with the situation who believe Mr. Mitchell knows exactly what he is doing. They argue that his telling the men that they can settle the 10 per cent increase question by holding a convention was a broad hint to the local leaders to carry out the suggestion.

Mr. Mitchell had no news touching upon negotiations for settlement to give out. He said there was absolutely no change in the situation.

MUST RECOGNIZE UNION.

Wyoming Strikers Declare It Is Useless For Operators to Merely Increase Wages.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 3.—The coal operators of Wyoming who posted notices at their collieries notifying their employes of a 10 per cent increase in wages, had no information from their men as to whether the offer would be accepted or not. They thought the strikers were too busy with the parade and massmeeting to take any action. The operators are in no hurry and will wait the pleasure of the strikers. The miners, however, have about made up their minds that they will not consider the offer. The increase, they say, is a mere trifle and not worthy of consideration.

The fact that the operators have made what appears to be a studied effort to ignore the miners' union is what galls the strikers most. They say it is useless to talk of a settlement unless the presidents of the coal companies make up their minds to recognize the union. One of the officers of the United Mine Workers' council of this district said:

"I do not see how an agreement can be reached so long as the union is left out of the negotiations. The operators might as well understand now as later on that the union has come to stay and that it will insist on its demands being granted."

TINPLATE SCALE SETTLED.

Reported That Employes Got Advance of 10 Per Cent.

New York, Oct. 3.—The conference between the officers of the American Tin Plate company and the delegates representing the Tin Workers' association of America, was continued. The wage question was settled, though on what basis was not officially announced, but it was reported that the employes had been granted an advance of 10 per cent.

After the conference President Powell, of the employes' asosciation, said that though a full settlement had not been reached, he was almost assured that a satisfactory termination of the conference would result today. Vice President Arms, of the company, held the same opinion.

INSANE GLASSWORKER'S DEED.

He Killed His Wife and Then Committed Suicide.

Pittsburg, Oct. 3.—Ferdinand Probst shot his wife and then himself, using a double-barreled shotgun loaded for weasel. The woman's jaw was blown away and she never moved after. To shoot himself Probst worked the trigger with his toe, the greater part of his head was blown away and he fell, a bloody heap, on the floor beside the bed on which his wife was lying. The couple's 3-year-old baby girl lay beside her mother in the bed and saw her father's deed. He was insane.

HANNA MADE A SPEECH.

He Declared Bryan Under Domination of Tammany Hall.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican National commitee, made his first address in Chicago since his return from New York. He spoke at a noon meeting of commercial men and retail salesmen. The large hall where he spoke was filled, not a few women being in the audience.

Senator Hanna said the only man he knew who "approximated an emperor" was Richard Croker. He charged Mr. Croker with fostering the interest of the ice trust and declared that the ice combination is a trust if there is such a thing as a trust. He said little about "imperialism," asserting that it is a false issue and "a bugaboo. Senator Hanna declared Bryan was under the domination of Tammany hall.

More Lives and Vessels Lost.

St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 3.—Four more fishing vessels, with crews aggregating 35 men, were posted as having been lost during the great gale of Sept. 13.

Ohio Training Ship Arrived.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 3.—The United States training ship Hawk, manned by the Cleveland division of the Ohio Naval Reserves, arrived here from Norfolk, Va. She came via the St. Lawrence and Welland canal. The Hawk will hereafter be stationed at Cleveland and used by the Ohio Naval Reserves as a training ship.

WILD OVER ROOSEVELT

Great Welcome In Bryan's Home City.

BIG PARADE, CHEERING PEOPLE.

The Governor Then Addressed a Meeting—At Aurora, In Answer to an Auditor, He Said Chairman Jones Was at Head of Cotton Bale Trust.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 3.—Governor Roosevelt was accorded a magnificent demonstration by the citizens of Lincoln. Nothing equal to it has yet been seen during the progress of the governor's journey through the west. Along the line of march, from the station to Capital House square, the streets, windows and balconies were filled with cheering people. In many streets the crowds were so dense as to impede the passage of the carriages and the mounted escort.

Arriving at Capital House square Governor Roosevelt was conducted to a reviewing stand, before which the long procession passed in review, occupying more than an hour. There were many unique and amusing features in the parade.

First came about 40 young ladies of the city in uniforms of blue, occupying a place in the column of march. At long intervals came two other troops of ladies in uniform belonging to the Ida McKinley club. Some of the banners displayed were amusing and significant. The Union Veteran Republican league, containing some hundred and fifty members, was carrying a horseshoe for luck. They had a banner bearing this inscription:

"We helped Abraham Lincoln in 1860. We are helping McKinley now."

After the procession had passed in review Governor Roosevelt was conducted to a speakers' stand, where he spoke for three-quarters of an hour, going over the same ground in his remarks as he has traveled over before upon the issues of expansion, militarism, imperialism and patriotism. His remarks were punctuated by frequent cheers. At the conclusion of his speech, on his way from the stand to his carriage, he was fairly mobbed by a wildly eager crowd who wished to shake his hand or to get a word or look of recognition. He reached his carriage somewhat battered in appearance, but in fine spirits on account of the fervor of the reception. The train then pulled out for Plattsmouth, where an evening meeting was held.

The evening meeting at Plattsmouth was also a great success in point of numbers and interest. This meeting closed the day's itinerary.

There was a large crowd at Grand Island to meet the arival of the Roosevelt train and here the governor left the train and spoke from a stand a dozen blocks away in the center of the city. He prefaced his remarks by calling atention to the great prosperity of all classes now existing and asked his hearers to compare it with the economic conditions of four years ago and act accordingly. He appealed also to the young men who were casting their votes for the first or second time to cast them for the party which has always been working for the honor of the flag and the greatnes sof the nation.

While delivering his speech at Aurora, Governor Roosevelt was interrupted by a man who cried out: "What about the trusts?"

Governor Roosevelt—What trust do you mean?

Inquirer—Oh, the ice trust, beef trust, the oil trust and all of them.

Governor Roosevelt—Shall I tell you about Chairman Jones' cotton bale trust or Richard Croker's ice trust?

Governor Roosevelt continued:

"He puts the question in good faith and I will try to answer it in good faith. The trusts at present have to be dealt with each state by itself. A denunciation of trusts is of no value when not connected with action. Democratic denunciation of trusts amount to nothing when Mr. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National commitee is at the head of the cotton bale trust, and when Mr. Croker, the leader of the New York Democracy, has a large ownership in another. These facts convict those of insincerity and that is all there is about it.

"There was a chance to give the national government power to deal with trusts a while ago, when the Republican party in congress submitted a resolution for an amendment to the constitution in June, giving the national government power to deal with trusts.

"That measure was supported by every Republican but two in congress, and voted against by every Democrat but four in congress. That is what about the trusts and that is not talk, my friend, but deeds."

At York, an open air meeting was held of large proportions, where Governor Rooserelt made a 15-minute speech. He was followed in a short address by Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston.

CLAIMS OF REPUBLICANS.

National Committee Says There Are 266 Votes Sure For McKinley.

New York, Oct. 3.—In a statement issued from Republican national headquarters through Committeeman Manley, the national committee claims 266 votes certain in the electoral college for Mr. McKinley, 112 for Bryan and 54 were put down as in doubt. The states conceded to Bryan are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

In the doubtful column is put Colorado, Idaho, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Nebraska and Utah. Everything else is put down for McKinley, but Indiana, which with its 15 votes is admitted to be in doubt.

When shown this Republican claim Mr. Richardson, for the Democrats, characterized it as only "so much boasting." He added that the Democrats also had a poll, which was very different from the Republican one, but that it would not be made public.

THE POWERS IN ACCORD.

Beginning to Take Kindly to Attitude of United States, as to China.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Favorable news has reached Washington from the European chancelleries, indicating that a complete agreement as to China is within sight. The agreement will be on the basis of the propositions laid down by Secretary Hay in his note of July 3, and the subsequent notes treating of that subject. The accord of Russia with the United States is more complete than was anticipated at first, and the reports show that all of the European nations probably are placing themselves in position to take advantage of the opening made by the United States, and soon will be ready to begin negotiations for a settlement with the Chinese government. The Russians already have given notices of such purposes, and while the text of the French note on this subject, referred to in press dispatches, had not reached the state department, the officials were satisfied that this is correctly reported, and that France, like Russia, is ready to negotiate at once.

As for Germany, either the position of that government has been misunderstood or it has sustained a change of mind. Possibly the former is the case, but, however that may be, it is quite certain from the advices which have reached Washington today that the German government, upon careful inspection of the plans for a settlement projected by the United States, finds therein nothing inconsistent with the German aspirations. Therefore it may be expected that Germany too will be prepared soon to join in this common movement toward a settlement. It may be stated that altogether the prospects of an adjustment of the Chinese difficulty without resort to formal war are very much brighter than they were one week ago.

A cablegram from Mr. Conger recited the departure of the Russian minister and suite from Peking. There was an authentication by Minister Wu of the Chinese edict, providing for the punishment of Tuan and the guilty princes.

MUST PUNISH INSTIGATORS.

Reply of the German Emperor to a Note From the Emperor of China.

Berlin, Oct. 3.—The German emperor received a message from the Chinese emperor, stating that libations of grief would be performed for the murdered Baron von Ketteler.

The German emperor told him that besides the baron a number of Christian bishops and missionaries had been murdered and that only the punishment of the high dignitaries, guilty of instigating the crimes, would satisfy Germany and the Christian nations.

PRINCE ORDERED FOREIGNERS KILLED

Defense of Man Accused of Killing Baron Von Ketteler.

Berlin, Oct. 3.—Official advices from Pekin, dated Sept. 23, asserted that a further examination of the Chinese non-commissioned officer accused of the murder of Baron von Ketteler, resulted in this statement:

"On June 21 I and my people received orders from a prince to shoot foreigners wherever we came across them."

The accused, it appears, denied that the order was to shoot a minister or the German minister, and he declared himself unable to say which prince gave the order.

Americans and Missionaries Work.

Peking, Sept. 26, via Shanghai, Oct. 3.—The Americans, with the assistance of missionaries, are trying a system of pacification throughout numerous villages in the vicinity of Tung Chau.

Harrison to Speak or Write Letter.

New York, Oct. 3.—Senator Scott called on ex-President Harrison and said afterward that Mr. Harrison will remain here 10 or 11 days and will be able to speak, probably within that time. If he should not be able to deliver and address, said Senator Scott, he will write a letter giving his views and showing his position, and the letter will favor McKinley.

Not Miss Ludwig's Assailant.

Rochester, Pa., Oct. 3.—County Detective Lazarus visited the McKees Rocks hospital to see the negro who was thought to be Lloyd Mitchell, who assaulted Miss Margaret Ludwig, at Remington, last week. He was not the man wanted. Officer Lazarus thinks Mitchell is in hiding near Callery Junction.

Yale to Play at Princeton.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 3.—The Yale football game will be played here Nov. 17.

EVENTS BRIEFLY NARRATED.

Perry Belmont refused New York First district Democratic nomination for congress.

Colonel Quay and his spellbinders held a big meeting at Norristown, Pa. The ex-senator talked only briefly.

The Pennsylvania State Firemen's association met at New Castle, Pa.

Germans killed about 40 Boxers outside of Peking.

Peace negotiations will begin at Tien Tsin between Li Hung Chang and Russian minister.

A negro supposed to be John Gooch attempted assault on Miss I. B. Richnond, New Richmond, W. Va., and escaped. Her father offered $500 reward for his arrest.

CREMATED BY A MOB.

Negro Burned at the Stake In Alabama.

VICTIM'S HUSBAND FIRED FAGOTS.

Brute Confessed Attempt at Crime, For Which He Died—Also Confessed Participation In Another Attempt, For Which His Uncle Had Been Hung.

Wetumpka, Ala., Oct. 3.—Winfield Townsend, alias Floyd, a negro, was burned at the stake in the little town of Eclectic, about 15 miles from this place. The crime, with which he was charged, was an attempted assault upon Mrs. Lonnie Harrington, whose husband set fire to the brands which reduced Townsend's body to ashes. The negro, a nephew of the negro Floyd who was hung in the Wetumtka jail week before last for attempted assault, attempted to outrage Mrs. Harrington. Mr. Harrington was engaged at a cotton gin in Eclectic and lives about one mile out of town. The negro came to the house and told Mrs. Harrington that her husband had sent him to get 20 cents from her. She told him she had no change. Then the negro left, but returned in about 10 minutes. The woman's screams were heard by Bob Nichols, another negro, who was passing along the road at the time. He ran to the house in time to see the negro escape. As soon as Mrs. Harrington was brougrt back to consciousness Nichols gave the alarm.

The news spread rapidly. All the stores in Eclectic were closed, all the gins and saw mills shut down; the people left their wagons in the road and their plows in the field, and gathered for a pursuit of the negro. The crowd divided, some scouring the woods near the scene of the crime, and others went to the penitentiary for bloodhounds. The dogs were not brought to the scene until nearly dark. They were taken to where the negro's tracks disappeared and an exciting chase ensued. The dogs stopped finally at a tree in front of Odion's store, on the outskirts of the town. The crowd coming up soon discovered the negro sitting on a limb. He was brought down at once and taken to the scene of his crime. There he was confronted by his victim, who positively identified him. Word was sent to the other searching parties that the negro had been found and later there was a crowd of several hundred in the little village. The negro was then taken to the edge of the village and surrounded by the mob he shivered with fear. The preparations for death were quickly made. A rope was flung over the limb of a big oak and a number stood ready to lend a hand at the rope.

Then a halt was called and the manner of death discussed by the mob. To decide the matter a vote was taken and the balloting showed a majority of the crowd to favor death at the stake.

The stake was prepared and the negro was bound to it with chains. Pine knots were piled about him and the flames were fired by the husband of the negro's victim. As they leaped to the wretches flesh his wild cries upon God for mercy and help could be heard for miles. The crowd looked on, deaf to his cries, and in about an hour the negro was reduced to ashes.

Townsend, before being bound, confessed the crime and said he was also implicated with Alexander Floyd, who was hung a couple of weeks ago for an attempted assault on Miss Kate Pearson, in the attempt at that time. He said he and Floyd had planned for other crimes of like character, but that Floyd being hung put a stop to them.

PAINE NAMED FOR GOVERNOR.

Massachusetts Democrats Held Their Convention in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

Boston, Oct. 3.—Robert Treat Paine, Jr., was again nominated for governor at the state convention held in Faneuil hall. Other nominations were also made.

The platform adopted declares the dominant question to be the continuance of government by consent of the governed, declares the Porto Rican law is an outrage on the liberties of the people; calls for a free constitution for Cuba and in the Philippines, a speedy restoration of independence; opposes any alliance, open or secret, with any foreign nation, and also touches on state issues.

The construction and supreme control of the Nicaraguan canal by the United States government was urged.

LEAGUE GAMES YESTERDAY.

At Boston—Boston, 7 runs, 6 hits and 2 errors; Brooklyn, 7 runs, 9 hits and 3 errors. Batteries—Dineen and Clarke; Donovan and McGuire. Umpire—Hurst. Attendance—2,00. Game called at eight inning on account of darkness.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 2 runs, 7 hits and 2 errors; New York, 6 runs, 11 hits and 2 errors. Batteries—Dunn and McFarland; Mercer and Bowerman. Umpire—Snyder. Atendance—1,626

At Chicago—Chicago, 3 runs, 8 hits and 1 error; St. Louis, 0 runs, 3 hits and 0 errors. Batteries—Callahan and Dexter; Sudhoff and Robinson. Umpire—O'Day.

How the Clubs Stand.

	W.	L.	Pc		W.	L.	Pc.
Brooklyn	77	52	.597	Chicago	68	70	.474
Pittsburg	74	57	.565	St. Louis	59	71	.454
Phila	70	61	.534	Cincinnati	58	72	.446
Boston	65	64	.504	New York	56	75	.42

League Schedule Today.

Brooklyn at Boston, New York at Philadelphia and St. Louis at Cincinnati.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Wheat acted firm early, but turned heavy on the large world's visible increase. November closing ½@⅝c under Monday. Corn closed ⅝c higher and oats a shade

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MONKEYS AS LABORERS

How a Texas Man Is Testing Them on His Farm.

USES THE BEASTS TO PICK PECANS.

John Pangle Now Expects to Secure the Finest Nuts From Tops of His Trees Which Were Formerly Lost. Has Imported a Lot of Trained Brazilian Simians.

John Pangle of Marble Falls, Tex., is either a genius or a fool. There is a great difference of opinion on that point in Texas. On one side is Pangle, on the other all his neighbors. Pangle insists monkeys can be trained to gather pecans. Other Texans laugh at him. Pangle has imported a big troop of simians from Brazil to save his reputation and, according to a Del Rio (Tex.) dispatch to the Chicago Times-Herald, is spending hundreds of dollars to decide the issue. It should be understood incidentally that he was led into this novel enterprise by the hope of making his fortune. "I'll have the laugh on 'em yet," he says.

Pangle recently made a journey through South America, and, being a Yankee, he had his eyes open for "good things." While traveling through Brazil he met a tribe of natives that had trained monkeys to gather certain

MONKEYS GATHERING PECANS IN TEXAS.

kinds of nuts and berries from tall trees. This novel labor saving invention suggested an idea to Pangle. He recalled the pecan groves of Texas. He remembered how tall the trees grew and how the sweetest nuts were generally lost because they grew on the topmost branches and defied even the bravest of Texas boys. If monkeys will gather nuts in Brazil, why not in Texas? He saw no reason why they should lose their simian senses by emigrating from South to North America. If Texas had the nuts, it was as sure a winner as "two and two make four."

So he came home to survey the pecan groves. He found the Colorado bottom dotted with pecan trees growing some of the finest nuts in the world. They have come to be one of the most important products of the Lone Star State, and the industry of gathering them puts large sums in circulation among the poor class of inhabitants. Unfortunately the largest and best nuts are on the topmost branches. It is necessary to climb the trees and thrash down the nuts, but the upper limbs generally escape because too slender. Pangle found that the rains insured an unusually heavy crop of good quality this year. Before he left Brazil an American in communication with the natives had agreed to send him monkeys as needed. It only remained for Pangle to "say when." He immediately set about getting a corner on all the pecan trees within 20 miles of Marble Falls. He contracted to take the crop of numerous groves. On the Colorado bottom he found pecan trees scattered over several thousand acres of land owned by a cattle syndicate and got the crop for a song. These are the tallest trees in Texas, and the nuts are the largest of the kind in the world.

Pangle cabled his agent in Brazil to ship him 100 monkeys. Twenty-five were sent from Rio Janeiro in charge of a Brazilian keeper, and all but three came through alive and well. Pangle astonished the people of Marble Falls one day by turning his strange troop loose in the public park. Most of the spectators saw only a lot of scampering, chattering, tail twisting animals cutting many a laughable monkey shine, but it was an anxious hour for Pangle. Would the monkeys redeem their promise and make his corner on pecan trees go or would they fall back into their primitive ways and make him the laughing stock of all Texas?

The Brazilian sent several of the baby faced animals into a tall pecan tree in the plaza and went through his repertory of whistling, clucking, gesticulating and shouting to make them gather the nuts. For a time they paid no attention to him, and it looked as though Pangle had paid a big price for the cap and bells, but that was probably because the joy of being again free among the trees deafened the monkeys to the call of duty. It was only for a short time, however, for their nut wise ways soon came back to the simians, and they began to pick the green pecans. As they dropped a shower of nuts to the ground the crowd greeted the performance with cheers, and a responsive chattering came back from the topmost boughs.

Many Texans are now more than half convinced that Pangle is a genius. He has 75 more monkeys on the way and is confident he will have a fortune gathered in with his pecans before Christmas. Heretofore about half the crop of nuts has been lost. He thinks he has solved the problem of preventing that loss, and in imagination he already sees himself "the pecan king of Texas."

FIRST OUT OF GALVESTON.

Perilous Journey of Four Men From the City to the Mainland.

Colonel W. L. Moody's steam yacht Pherabe was the first vessel to leave Galveston after the storm, says a Houston dispatch to the New York Sun. It carried a party of volunteers who risked their lives to inform the outside world of the extent of the suffering and devastation caused by the storm. Lieutenant J. J. Delaney of the Southern Pacific railroad, Richard Spillane, special correspondent of the Galveston Tribune, and E. L. Porch, special correspondent of the Houston Post, and Lawrence V. Elder, superintendent of the Galveston Cotton mills, formed the party.

Mr. Elder acted as the engineer and the three other men served as stokers. That they succeeded in reaching land is considered miraculous by every one of the four who made the trip. Squall after squall struck them and the waves seemed as high as they were when the storm was raging at its highest. To add to the danger the bay was filled with floating wreckage of all kinds, and any one of the big logs that formed part of it would have been sufficient to sink the Pherabe had it collided with her at the proper angle. Lieutenant Delaney had this to say about the trip:

"I have been an officer in the Japanese navy and commanded one of their warships in the battle of the Yalu river. Afterward I was in the United States navy as a lieutenant. In the light of all my years of experience at sea, if any one had told me that a boat of any description could stand the awful buffeting that we went through, I would have laughed at him and would have said that he did not know what he was talking about.

"One minute we were pointing the prow of the boat straight up to the skies. The next we were plunging straight downward, seemingly in a way that presaged sure death. When we got in sight of Texas City, Elder refused to try to go farther and said that we would have to try to make a landing there, as the boat could not live any longer under such conditions. We agreed with him and tried to put in at Texas City. We broke through an almost solid lot of wreckage, and then, when the boat could go no farther, we got to shore by climbing and walking over the wreckage for 75 or 100 feet."

After the party got to the shore they managed to hire a buggy, and they went over the flooded prairie to La Marque. Just below La Marque they report that they encountered a wrecking train of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson railroad. They signaled and shouted to the conductor in the hope that he would take them aboard and carry them through to Houston, but the conductor signaled to the engineer, and the train pulled out, leaving them alone on the prairie. They finally reached Houston by a hand car which they found at La Marque.

BUBONIC PLAGUE GERMS.

Plans Made For the Study of Them In New York.

The board of health of New York has prepared plans for a bacteriological laboratory in which to study the germs of bubonic plague. The structure will cost $25,000. Two cases of bubonic plague have been treated at quarantine during the last year, says the New York Post. The city is said to be totally unprepared for such an emergency as would be occasioned by the appearance of the plague in New York.

Virulent in their nature, the bubonic germs must be cultured with the greatest care. The necessary bacteriological laboratory will resemble from the outside a "bombproof" more than anything else. It will be constructed of steel, with solid asphalt walls. There will be no chimney nor windows. The lighting will be by electricity. Several deaths have occurred from plague among the laboratory workers in Lisbon and Vienna during the last two years.

Streams to Run Trains.

The Great Northern railway of America is going to try to run some of its trains by means of the motive power supplied by mountain streams, says the New York Herald. In other words, Mr. J. J. Hill intends to operate that portion of his road from Everett to Leavenworth, in Washington state, by electric motors, doing away with locomotives. The abundant water power now running to waste beside the tracks is to be harnessed to furnish the electricity. There are numerous mountain streams, each one being a succession of falls and cataracts, and little work will be necessary to utilize them. The district where this experiment is to be tried is in the Cascade mountains, and it is claimed that the operation in winter of the electric motors will possess a great advantage over locomotives. While there are no details published as to the style of construction to be adopted, it is believed that overhead trolley will be the style used. The proposed section of line on which electricity will be introduced is 120 miles long and includes the big Cascade tunnel now in course of construction.

"Let Us Have Peace."

The czar, being approached by an envoy from the Transvaal, said he was sorry that he could do nothing for the Transvaal except to urge it to make peace, as he hated all war. The world may yet come to believe, says the Boston Globe, that the czar is really in earnest in all his talk about peace.

A Still Alarm.

The concert of Europe should at once organize itself into a fire department, says the Philadelphia Ledger, in anticipation of a blaze in the Balkans.

BIG LAKES' COMMERCE.

This Season's Record Will Be Highest Ever Made.

STRIKING TONNAGE FIGURES.

Treasury Statistics Showing the Character of the Vast Shipments Made Over the American Inland Seas—First Season That the Figures Have Been Gathered.

The commerce of the great lakes is making its highest and most elaborate record in the year 1900. Not only is the business carried on the lakes greater during the present season than on any other occasion, but for the first time its details are being accurately measured and the facts presented from month to month to those interested in those details.

The very rapid growth in the commerce of the great lakes which has been measured only at one or two points, and that in a fragmentary way, has for many years suggested the importance of some method by which the details of this enormous commerce could be measured and the shipments to and from each of the great ports of these lakes recorded. For several years the war department official at the Sault Ste. Marie canal has made an accurate record of the shipments through that passageway which connects Lake Superior with the lower lakes, and statements have been made from time to time of the tonnage of vessels passing that point. But aside from this no definite information has been had regarding the commerce of the lakes as a whole or of the business of the various ports in the various articles entering into the business of that great highway of commerce which connects the producing with the manufacturing and consuming sections of our country. In 1899 the matter was seriously taken up by the bureau of statistics of the treasury department at Washington and a system devised by which this information could be obtained, showing the receipts and shipments of every port in all of the important articles entering into the commerce of the lakes, and at the beginning of the present season this system was put into operation and is proving effective and satisfactory to all interests.

Statistics just compiled show that during the month of July 5,385 vessels arrived at the 37 principal ports on the great lakes, and from the opening of navigation up to Aug. 1 the total number of arrivals was 15,941. The proportion of the water transportation interests of some of the cities on the great lakes is also strikingly illustrated. For instance, there entered the port of Chicago during the month of July 1,108 vessels, or an average of 36 vessels per day. From the opening of navigation in April to Aug. 1 the vessel arrivals at Chicago aggregated 3,518. In the July record Cleveland ranked next to Chicago, there having been 533 arrivals during the interim, but for the season to date both Milwaukee and Buffalo outclass Cleveland, the total arrivals at Milwaukee being 1,599 and at Buffalo 1,355 as compared with 1,336 arrivals at Cleveland. The port of Detroit was entered by 275 vessels during July, and there were 944 arrivals at Duluth, Minn., and 439 at West Superior, Wis., her sister city.

There has been considerable discussion of late of the report that the railroads were taking from the lake carriers a greater proportion of northwestern grain shipments than ever before. It would appear, however, from the latest statistics that the inroads are less serious than supposed. The receipts of breadstuffs in bushels at the principal ports on the lakes are as follows for the month of July and for the season to Aug. 1:

	July.	Season.
Wheat	1,184,073	16,743,620
Flour (tons)	25,528	333,612
Corn	11,043,583	29,638,915
Oats	4,116,455	16,040,389
Barley	239,523	2,387,423
Rye	78,425	946,156

The statement just compiled also refutes the popular fallacy that the water transportation of grain in the great lakes district constitutes almost exclusively a direct traffic between Chicago and Buffalo. In the shipment of flour the ports of Duluth and Milwaukee are practically equal, the shipments at each port thus far this season having exceeded 100,000 tons. In shipments of wheat Duluth is far ahead of all other ports, having shipped 1,014,193 bushels in July, and 8,268,886 bushels during the season up to Aug. 1. The neighboring port of West Superior, Wis., stands next to Duluth, having shipped 1,911,649 bushels during July and 5,239,051 in the season.

Chicago heads the list in corn shipments, her total for July being 6,533,526 bushels, and for the season 24,421,335 bushels. In shipments of barley and oats Milwaukee leads, while in shipments of rye Duluth holds first rank. Although originating at numerous different ports, the great bulk of the lake grain trade converges at Buffalo as a point of discharge. For instance, of the 16,743,000 bushels of wheat received at all lake ports, 14,217,441 bushels were consigned to Buffalo, which port also received 23,975,796 bushels of the aggregate of 29,638,915 bushels of corn arriving at all ports.

The iron ore traffic is a branch of lake traffic in which the greatest interest is felt this year by all persons connected with the iron and steel industry. Thus far this season the total receipts of iron ore foot up 7,890,060 tons, 1,869,721 tons being received at Ashtabula, 1,422,327 tons at Cleveland and 1,154,465 tons at south Chicago, during the season; while the principal ports of shipment were Two Harbors with 1,770,846 tons and Duluth with 1,690,965 tons.

PALACE SECRET UNFOLDED.

Circumstantial Account of the Turning Down of China's Emperor.

Included in the news of the Peking fighting brought by the steamship Victoria, which reached Victoria, B. C., from the orient the other day, were the details of the gallant sortie made by Captain Meyer of the U. S. S. Baltimore and a little band of American marines. The American legation was surrounded by thousands of Chinese, when, under cover of darkness, Captain Meyer and his little force charged out and drove back the mob which was firing from the adjacent walls. The Chinese were held at bay until barricades surrounding the legation were built. These were held until the relief arrived. The North China Daily News says that the Chinese ministers Hsu, Yung Yi and Yuen Chang and two others, who at the risk of their lives warned the American minister of the impending siege, also warned the German minister not to go to the tsung-li-yamen, as he proposed. He persisted and was murdered by the Kansu troops.

Refugees say that as the empress was about to give her consent in writing to the decree calling upon her generals to proceed to the attack of the legations and to war with the foreigners the emperor prostrated himself before her and besought her to pause before plunging the empire into war and putting matters beyond recall. The refugees in an article translated for The North China Daily News describe the interview as follows:

"If I alone," cried the emperor, "were to suffer and die as a consequence of what you have done and intend to do, gladly would I die in atonement for the catastrophe you would bring on China, but I beseech your imperial majesty to pause before you destroy my poor, unoffending subjects throughout the country. What have they, I ask your majesty, done to merit the calamity that will be in store for them by the false step your counselors intend to take? A myriad times do I pray you to reconsider your decision before launching on a policy which will end in destroying the very foundations of the empire which my forefathers handed down to me to nourish and to protect from harm. I would rather die ten thousand deaths than see all the sufferings that are in store for my unfortunate subjects."

The empress dowager merely cast a look of contempt on the emperor, drew back her hood and looked away, utterly ignoring the protests of the emperor, who when saying his last word had moved forward and clutched his aunt's robe. Prince Tuan, who stood near the throne with his Mantchoos, said with a contemptuous shrug of the shoulder:

"What does his majesty the emperor know about such things anyway?"

The emperor arose and left the council chamber.

A NEW CENTURY REVIVAL.

Plans In England and America For a Concentrated Movement.

All of the free churches of England are joined in an effort to open the new century with a great evangelical revival, says The Church Economist. Eight days are to be given to the task apart from the months of preparation which have already begun. In this task of preparation the Christian Endeavor and other lay help is brought into use. The meetings will begin on Saturday night, January being the month selected, cover the two following Sundays and terminate on Monday evening. The London meetings are to be held in advance of those in the provinces, this for local effect. There are to be six London centers—principal centers—each of which will have many subordinate centers.

In other cities of England the number of principal centers, each with subordinate ones, will number from one to six, according to size, and work is already begun to see that no city, however small, is omitted from the plan. The date will be about a fortnight after the close of the London meetings. Evangelists from one to ten in number will be sent to each city, according to size, and pastors will help out.

There will be special services for milk men, for car drivers, for fallen women, newspaper boys, etc. Some of these will be held at early hours in the morning, one of them at 3 a. m. They will be held at any hour those for whom they are held can best attend. The aim is, first, to reach people of all grades and to provide meetings anywhere and at any time; second, to converge these meetings upon central mass meetings.

There is also a movement on foot in this country to make this a year of prayer and preparation for the incoming new century. A call to this end is addressed to the people of the United States and is signed by many representative men, including such names as those of the Rev. Drs. J. H. Barrows, Josiah Strong, Washington Gladden, Theodore L. Cuyler, C. I. Scofield and Bishops Gilbert of Minnesota, Leonard of Ohio, Doane of Albany, Andrews of New York, etc. The appeal is to Christians to make the year one of prayer, work and preparation and education by Bible study and study of missionary and other progressive Christian work in order that a great revival of religion may be prepared for in the opening year of the new century.

Quick Action Rifle.

A new magazine rifle has just been tested near Manchester. It is the only magazine weapon which without mechanism of any kind feeds cartridges into the breech and chamber by gravitation only, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. The total cost of the new rifle is 85 per cent less than that of the Lee-Metford. It is also one and a quarter pounds lighter, and can fire 30 shots a minute.

Forewarned, Forearmed.

The liability to disease is greatly lessened when the blood is in good condition, and the circulation healthy and vigorous. For then all refuse matter is promptly carried out of the system; otherwise it would rapidly accumulate—fermentation would take place, the blood become polluted and the constitution so weakened that a simple malady might result seriously.

A healthy, active circulation means good digestion and strong, healthy nerves.

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Mr. E. E. Kelly, of Urbana, O., writes: "I had Eczema on my hands and face for five years. It would break out in little white pustules, crusts would form and drop off, leaving the skin red and inflamed. The doctors did me no good. I used all the medicated soaps and salves without benefit. S. S. S. cured me, and my skin is as clear and smooth as any one's."

Mrs. Henry Siegfried, of Cape May, N. J., says that twenty-one bottles of S. S. S. cured her of Cancer of the breast. Doctors and friends thought her case hopeless.

Richard T. Gardner, Florence, S. C., suffered for years with Boils. Two bottles of S. S. S. put his blood in good condition and the Boils disappeared.

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THINGS LOOK WELL

T. J. Falor Found West Full of Republicans.

HEAVY VOTE FOR M'KINLEY

The Open Door Policy has Strengthened the Administration Along the Pacific Coast—In Nebraska and Kansas Prosperity has Wrecked Bryan's Hopes.

T. J. Falor, of 72 East South street, says that from what he saw and heard recently while among the people who cast the ballots, the West will be much more Republican than four years ago. The open door policy of the administration is regarded by the Pacific coast states as of particular value to the..., and the shout on all sides in that part of the country is for McKinley. Washington, the only one of the three states that went for Bryan four years ago, in the opinion of Mr. Falor, will be solid for McKinley.

"In all the time that I was in these three states," remarked Mr. Falor, Saturday, "I met but one man who said he was going to vote for Bryan. He was in San Francisco. On all the boats and everywhere along the coast I talked with citizens who were Bryanites four years ago who now intend to support the Republican ticket. The men engaged in shipping or in anyway connected with ocean traffic will be solid for McKinley. There's more political excitement in the West than here. I heard little reference to the currency question. In Montana this issue was mentioned occasionally, but not seriously. In Colorado likewise. The fact that Bryan seems content to allow the currency question to fall to the rear has filled those with a fear that he does not intend to do anything for them, and their support is very lukewarm. In fact there are many in the silver producing regions who are so certain that Bryan does not intend to stand for free silver, as he promised four years ago that, they are going to support McKinley and take no chances. They are doing fairly well as matters stand.

"In Kansas and Nebraska, which Bryan carried four years ago, there has been a revulsion of feeling, for which the prosperous condition of the farmers is responsible. Four years ago produce had a poor market, and farms were being sold for their taxes. The best the Democrats out there claim for Kansas is a doubt. The silver issue is not cutting much of a figure with those people this year, and this talk of imperialism is not shaking them, either."

Mr. Falor, who was in Salt Lake City when Roosevelt made his visit a week or more ago, says that the demonstration in honor of the popular New Yorker was the largest and most magnificent he had ever seen. In the parade there were 1,500 horsemen in the uniforms of rough riders. In Utah Mr. Falor saw favorable signs.

While in San Francisco, Mr. Falor, who is prominent in Free Masonry, being at the present time senior warden of the Massillon commandery, Knights Templars, visited the famous Golden Gate commandery, the richest in the world. It happens that a considerable number of the members of the commandery are millionaires, and they have made their temple as magnificent as money and art possibly could. Mr. Falor had the pleasure of witnessing the conferring of the temple degree while he was there. In Sacramento Mr. Falor attended a meeting and banquet of Royal Arch Masons.

THROWN FROM CARRIAGE.

John Matthews Narrowly Escapes Injury—Other Notes.

EAST GREENVILLE, Oct. 1.—John Matthews, employed at the Woodland mine, while driving near this village, the other night, was thrown from his carriage which collided with another vehicle, but escaped without injury. His buggy, however, was badly damaged.

The band wagon, with forty-two men aboard, while returning from Massillon on the night of the foot race, broke down, and most of the crowd walked the remainder of the distance home.

Mrs. Ruth Evans has recovered from a severe illness.

Owen Jones, driver in the Woodland mine, is confined to his home with serious injuries. He was caught between two cars, and one leg was badly crushed.

The town is getting to be strong at baseball. The second nine is close upon the heels of the first. The second niners are not discouraged, because of their defeat by the West Lebanon Yellow Stripes by a score of 11 to 8.

Still More Counterfeiting.

The Secret Service has unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a large quantity of bogus bills, which are so cleverly executed that the average person would never suspect them of being spurious. Things of great value are always selected by counterfeiters for imitation, notably the celebrated Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitaters but no equals for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation nervousness and general debility. The Bitters sets things right in the stomach, and when the stomach is in good order it makes good blood and plenty of it. In this manner the Bitters get at the seat of strength and vitality, and restore vigor to the weak and debilitated. Beware of counterfeits when buying.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

MODOCS PASSING AWAY.

Tribe That Made the Lava Beds Famous In 1868 Fast Dying Off.

The Modoc Indians are rapidly passing away, says the Kansas City Times. It will be only a few years until they have all become "good Indians" and their tribe will be extinct. The Modocs at one time were the most troublesome and bloodthirsty savages that this government ever tried to govern. Long before the white man put in an appearance on the shores of the Pacific they were seekers for gore. They were always in trouble with other tribes. That is the way they got the name Modocs. It means "enemies." It was given them by the other tribes on the Pacific, against whom they waged war.

But now things have changed. The Modocs no longer thirst for war. They are a slovenly, indolent and dull set of beings, with no ambition. From a strong tribe of brave warriors they have dwindled down until there are only 13 bucks left in the tribe. The total population of the tribe is 78, mostly women and diseased children. In recent years the Modocs have died off like sheep, and if the ratio keeps up in less than a decade a Modoc Indian will be one of the curiosities of a practically extinct race. They are now quartered on a small reservation in the Quapaw country, a few miles south of this city, under guard of the government, for they are still considered prisoners. The few members of the tribe are growling because they cannot go back to the Pacific slope and spend the remainder of their days.

What seems most remarkable in the face of the rapid manner in which the Modocs are going to their "happy hunting ground" is the fact that there is in the tribe an Indian buck 100 years of age. His name is Sam Boll. He was one of the original "Boxers" who first left the Klamaths and organized a tribe of their own. He still has his "dander up" and wants to take the warpath again. He is as spry as a cat and participates in all the dances of his and neighboring tribes.

The 13 surviving bucks are the laziest mortals on top of earth. They would starve in 60 days if it were not for the government. Even the squaws won't work unless driven to it. And the children are so badly afflicted with various sorts of diseases that they can't do anything. While prisoners of war, the government allows them considerable freedom, and the only money which they make is what they take in by exhibiting themselves in a tent at reunions and carnivals in southern Kansas towns. Their show is entitled "The Last of the Modocs," and the 13 bucks still living are the "performers." The performance consists of a couple of dances, a warwhoop and a request for a quarter.

Valuable Manuscripts For Yale.

The valuable collection of Arabic manuscripts made by Count Landberg has been presented to Yale university by Morris K. Jesup of New York. Count Landberg is the distinguished Swedish collector and traveler whose library of Swedish literature was purchased last year by Harvard university. The Arabic collection, which is expected to arrive in this country within a month, consists of about 800 manuscripts. Four-fifths of these are rare, and more than 200 are without duplicates. They cover the whole range of Arabic history and literature, and many of them date back to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Law, philosophy, poetry and theology are particularly well represented. The collection was purchased at a cost of about $20,000. As an evidence of the value of the Landberg collection Professor Fischer of Leipsic, one of the most distinguished scholars in Germany, has expressed his intention of visiting America for the purpose of making a thorough study of these manuscripts.

David J. Brewer, associate justice of the United States supreme court, has accepted the position of lecturer on the responsibility of citizenship on the Dodge foundation. These lectures, which will be delivered at Yale next February, were provided for by William E. Dodge of this city, who gave last spring to the Yale corporation a fund of $30,000.

The Georgia Cotton Crop.

The farmers of Georgia have made a remarkably unanimous determination this season to get the highest possible value for their cotton crop, says a dispatch from Atlanta.

Extremely hot weather for the last three weeks has caused the remainder of the staples in the fields to open with a rush, and already the greater portion of the yield to be gathered and that remaining unsold are held in the warehouses of local factors until the owners are satisfied that the price has reached the high water mark.

Very little has been disposed of at a lower figure than 10 cents a pound, and nearly all of the planters have urgent debts, which must be paid off immediately, and these are selling just enough cotton at present to accomplish this purpose.

The large balance will not be sold until the eleventh hour, and not a few of the more wealthy producers have expressed an intention to hold their surplus until next spring if necessary.

Linemen Routed by Women.

At Rochester a knot of determined women, armed and equipped with a garden hose of half inch bore, held a force of municipal police patrol and telegraph linemen at bay and finally beat them off the field. An attempt was being made to plant a department pole in front of the residence of Dr. J. Livingston Roseboom, and the men had begun to dig a hole when the women of the neighborhood rallied and turned the hose on them. The men retreated in disorder. The police were appealed to, and under their protection the pole was successfully placed in position.

LIEUT. HOBSON'S DENIAL

Says He Did Not Belittle Admiral Dewey's Victory.

NO CRITICISM WAS INTENDED.

He Declares That the Interview With Him at Vancouver Was Garbled—Dewey Forced the Spaniards to Sink Their Vessels.

Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, who recently arrived in New York from Yokohama, via Vancouver, has reported for duty to Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker at the Brooklyn navy yard.

When asked about the statement attributed to him in a Vancouver interview, in which he is alleged to have spoken depreciatingly of Admiral Dewey's victory in Manila bay, he became very grave.

"The interview was garbled from first to last," he said. "I never said anything that could detract a hairbreadth from the admiral's victory. It is true, I was interviewed at Vancouver. I did not see the interview in print and had forgotten all about it until I reached Montreal, when a clipping was shown me. Not knowing then that my alleged statements had been taken seriously, I was amused, because the printed interview was so unlike the true one. Admiral Dewey's work, if anything, has been underestimated. No other naval battle in the history of the world has been won without the loss of even a single man. I feel proud of the record, as every American does."

The lieutenant then admitted having said that Admiral Dewey did not sink the Spanish fleet. The Spaniards, he said, had sunk their own ships by opening the sea valves. But they sank them when Dewey made things too hot for them. He also admitted having said that the vessels were intact below the water line and that therefore they were not sunk by shells from the American fleet.

"But everybody knows that, barring torpedo work, it is impossible to damage a ship under the water line with guns while in a smooth sea. In a rough sea, when the under side of a ship is exposed by rolling, it would be possible to land a shell below the water line during the time the vital part is exposed, but not otherwise. All of the sunken Spanish vessels are literally riddled with shells, so much so that, between the rents in the hulls and the fire caused by the shells, most of the vessels were thought unfit for recovery.

"Apparently what misled the Vancouver correspondent was this: On being asked about the condition of the Spanish warships which I had been repairing at Hongkong, I said that the interior of all the vessels was warped and rusted and that altogether the vessels were in a sorry condition. When asked whether Dewey was responsible for that, I answered that the seven months' submersion and not Admiral Dewey was responsible. Then I explained about the open sea valves and added that the fire of Dewey's guns had forced the enemy to sink his ships.

"Admiral Dewey's victory cannot be belittled, and I, who have seen the ships and have assisted in their repair, had an opportunity to realize this better than most other Americans. You may riddle a ship with shells and set her afire from end to end without sinking her, because below the water line she remains intact. Admiral Sampson's squadron did not sink Cervera's fleet. We all know that, but no one thinks of discrediting his victory. No more was Dewey's fleet responsible for the actual sinking of the ships. He did more. He made them sink themselves."

When shown a clipping wherein Admiral Dewey said that the "young man did not mean to belittle the work" and that it was human nature to deprecate the work of others, the lieutenant looked thoughtful. Then he said:

"I did not think it had gone so far. Why, I never thought of belittling the victory. The American public cannot realize what a stupendous victory it was. Our children's children will read about it with awe.

"Had I known of this I would have written to Admiral Dewey long ago. As it is, I shall call on him personally."

Rebuilding of the Galveston Bridge.

The rebuilding of the Santa Fe bridge across West Galveston bay, destroyed by the storm two weeks ago, was a rapid piece of bridge erection, says a correspondent of the New York Evening Post. It was completed in practically ten days, and trains were run into Galveston. The bridge is a wooden trestle 10,200 feet long, and, in addition, about eight miles of track on the mainland that had been washed away was rebuilt. There was also 800 feet of piling entirely washed away that required rebuilding, and a draw was also constructed in the bridge.

The Santa Fe concentrated the bridge and trackmen of its system on the work, beginning to gather its men on the Monday after the storm. There were 600 trackmen and 250 bridgemen in addition to a large number of laborers. The work was completed under the greatest disadvantages. Part of the timbers had to be floated from the mainland, about seven miles, on rafts. The men also worked in the hot sun and for two days were without proper food and water. But under these conditions they labored night and day. Railway officers supervised the work in boats and on rafts.

Paris' Donation to Galveston.

The fund being raised in Paris for the relief of the storm sufferers in Texas amounts to over 103,000 francs.

NINE BRITISH DOCTORS

Will be consulted in all difficult cases who call at the British Medical Institute, Suite 16 and 18 Wernet Block, Canton, O., and their services will be rendered free to all who call before October 12th.

Owing to the large number of invalids who have called upon the British Doctors at their office, Suite 16 and 18, Wernet block, Canton, O., and who have been unable to see them, these eminent gentlemen have, by request, consented to continue giving their services free for three months to all who call upon them before October 12th

These services will consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations.

The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted; and under no condition whatever will any charge be made for any services rendered for three months to all who call before October 12th.

The doctors treat all forms of disease and deformities, and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the first interview a thorough examination is made, and if incurable, you are frankly and kindly told so, also advised against spending your money for useless treatment.

Male and female weakness, catarrh, and catarrhal deafness, also cancer, without pain or cutting, all skin diseases and all diseases of the rectum, are positively cured by their new treatment.

The chief consulting surgeon of the institute, assisted by one or more of his staff associates is in personal charge.

Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. No Sunday hours.

Special Notice—If you cannot call, send a stamp for question blank for home treatment.

DAVID CITY, Neb., April 1, 1900.

Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—I must say in regard to GRAIN-O that there is nothing better or healthier. We have used it for years. My brother was a great coffee drinker. He was taken sick and the doctor said coffee was the cause of it, and told us to use GRAIN-O. We got a package but did not like it at first, but now would not be without it. My brother has been well ever since we started to use it.

Yours truly, LILLIE SOCHOR.

Low Priced Farms.

Send stamp for list of 100 farms at very low prices; all sizes, in Ashtabula county. Best county in the state—best state in the Union. Address. H. N. Bancroft & Company, Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

GOSHEN, Ill.

Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Dear Sirs:—Some days since a package of your GRAIN-O preparation was left at my office. I took it home and gave it a trial, and I have to say I was very much pleased with it, as a substitute for coffee. We have always used the best Java and Mocha in our family, but I am free to say I like the GRAIN-O as well as the best coffee I ever drank.

Respectfully yours,

A. C. JACKSON, M. D.

The next attraction at the Armory will be "The Game Keeper," with Smith O'Brien in the little role.

CALL ON US WHEN YOU WANT **HATS**

The Best in Fall Styles

Our SAPHO Tourist $2.48 worth $3.00.

Our Gold Medal Street and Driving Gloves awarded at the International Exposition, Paris, 1900. Fit, Style and Finish cannot be equaled.

Doll's Hat AND Shirt Store

4 East Main St.

People read the advertisements in a live newspaper. Moral Advertise in THE INDEPENDENT.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	21	9	31	15	41	311	319
	AM	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM	AM
Pittsb'gh lv	*1 05	*7 00	*1 35	*5 30	16 00	*5 00	8*00
Beaver Falls "	1 56	8 02	2 43	7 28	7 10	5 45	8 45
Columbiana "			3 44		8 09		
Leetonia "	2 52	8 57	3 52		8 16		
Salem "	3 04	9 10	4 07	3 32	8 28	6 36	9 36
Alliance ar.	3 25	9 30	4 40	3 55	9 00	6 55	9 55
Alliance lv	3 25	9 30	4 40	3 55	17 30	PM	AM
Maximo "			4 56		7 40		
Louisville "			5 08		7 50		
Canton "	4 00	9 58	5 24	4 27	8 05		
Massillon "	4 12	10 10	5 42	4 40	8 25		
Lawrence "			5 57		8 37		
Burton City "			6 02		8 45		
Orrville "	4 35	10 35	6 15	10 06	8 57		
Smithville "			6 25		9 07		
Wooster "	4 55	10 55	6 35	10 26	9 17		
Shreve "			6 50		9 30		
Big Prairie "			6 58		9 38		
Lakeville "			7 02		9 45		
Londonville "			7 15		9 58		
Perrysville "			7 25		10 06	39	
Lucas "			7 40		10 20		
Mansfield "	6 10	12 05	7 55	11 30	10 35	AM	
Crestline ar.	6 37	12 35	8 25	11 59	11 05	17 20	
Bucyrus lv	7 05	1 00	PM	12 23	AM	7 45	
Lima "	8 38	2 35		1 49		9 50	
Van Wert "	9 24	3 19		2 35		10 49	
Ft. Wayne ar.	10 10	4 00		3 25		12 00	
Warsaw lv.	11 28	5 22		4 36		1 26	
Plymouth "	12 05	6 00		5 08		2 15	
Valparaiso "	1 15	7 09		6 08		3 15	
Chicago ar.	2 50	8 45		7 45		5 15	
	PM	PM		AM		PM	

Eastward.	6	20	8	22			
	AM	PM	PM	AM			
Chicago lv	*12 01	12*30	*3 00	17 00			
Valparaiso "	1 56	2 00	4 32	8 50			
Plymouth "	3 20	3 05	5 40	10 06			
Warsaw "	4 06	3 40	6 13	10 52			
Ft. Wayne ar	5 30	4 40	7 35	12 05			
Van Wert lv	6 40	5 32	8 38	1 37	32		
Lima "	7 26	6 17	9 30	2 32	AM		
Bucyrus "	9 40	8 11	11 53	4 32	15 30		
Crestline "	10 15	8 20	11 50	5 15	15 55		
Mansfield "	10 40	8 45	12 15	5 40	6 08		
Lucas "	10 54	....		5 52	6 22		
Perrysville "	11 26	....		6 04	6 30		
Londonville "	11 36	....		6 13	6 42		
Lakeville "	11 49	....	....	6 26	6 46		
Big Prairie "	11 52	....	....	6 30	6 54		
Shreve "	12 01	....	....	6 40	7 10		
Wooster "	12 20	9 45	1 25	6 55	7 20		
Smithville "	12 32	....	....	7 08	7 35		
Orrville "	12 45	10 10	1 50	7 23	7 41		
Burton City "	....	....	....	7 30	7 50		
Lawrence "	12 58	....	....	7 37	8 05		
Massillon "	1 14	10 32	2 12	7 50	8 24		
Canton "	1 35	10 50	2 35	8 15	8 42		
Louisville "	1 53	....	....	8 33	8 54	310	306
Maximo "	2 03	....	....	8 45	9 05	AM	PM
Alliance ar.	2 15	11 20	3 10	9 00	9 40	*9 35	3*45
Alliance lv.	2 15	11 20	3 10	AM	9 40	9 55	4 03
Salem "	2 48	11 40	3 32		10 05		
Leetonia "	2 57	11 50	....		10 15		
Columbiana "	3 05	....	....		10 20		
Beaver Falls "	4 12	12 42	4 40		11 25	10 41	4 51
Pittsb'gh ar.	5 30	1 35	5 50		12 40	11 30	5 40
	PM	AM	AM		P M	AM	PM

Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light faced, from 12 m. to 12 noon.

Nos. 9 and 21 to Chicago. Nos. 6 to Pittsburgh where Nos. 8, 20 and 32 connect in Union Station for the East.

Cafe Parlor Car on Trains Nos. 310 and 311.

Pullman Sleeping Cars on

*Daily. †Except Sunday. a To let off Cleveland & Pittsburgh Division passengers. |Meals. fFlag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C. A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 9, 21, 32, 43** and for Columbus by **Nos. 9, 15, 20, 31, 32** and **43. Nos. 9, 15, 21** and **43** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. **Nos. 6** and **32** connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets baggage checks and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Monday, Sept. 24, 1900, Interuaban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, hourly on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	12 30 p m	6 30 p m
6 30 a m	1 30 p m	†7 30 p m
7 30 a m	2 30 p m	8 30 p m
8 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
9 30 a m	4 30 p m	10 30 p m
10 30 a m	5 30 p m	
11 30 a m		

*Sundays excepted.
†7 10 p m at Massillon.

For special service, rates and information apply to L. O'TOOL, Asst. Supt. Canton, O., or F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt. Massillon, O

Cleveland Home Visitors Week Oct. 8th to 13th, 1900.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway will sell ticket to Cleveland and return at one fare the round trip, October 9th and 11th, good returning one day from date of sale. Special programme and entertainment on above dates.

Entertainment committees will find ust what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE INDEPENDENT office.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect May 20th, 1900.

North Bound. Main Line.	†2	‡Sun	†4	x6	*8
Standard Time	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bellaire					
Bridgeport			6 45	12 20	4 30
Uhrichsville		6 10	8 40	2 20	6 38
N Philadelphia		6 26	8 58	2 37	6 56
Canal Dover		6 33	9 05	2 44	7 08
Justus		7 00	9 35	3 13	7 34
Massillon	7 15	7 15	9 50	3 30	7 50
Canal Fulton	7 34	7 34	10 06	3 48	
Warwick	7 41	7 41	10 13	3 56	
Sterling	8 08	8 03	10 34	4 20	
Seville	8 14	8 14	10 40	4 26	
Chippewa Lake	8 23	8 23	10 48	4 35	
Medina	8 36	8 36	10 59	4 48	
Lester	8 48	8 48	11 07	5 00	
Brooklyn	9 34	9 34	11 46	5 46	
Cleveland	9 50	9 50	12 00	6 00	

Lorain Branch.			†14	†16	†10
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lester			11 08	3 21	2 32
Grafton			11 29	6 41	2 56
Elyria			11 45	6 59	3 14
Lorain			12 02	7 15	3 32

South Bound. Main Line	x1	†3	†5	‡Sun	‡17
Standard Time	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M
Cleveland	7 20	1 35	5 10		6 00
Brooklyn	7 39	1 49	5 25		6 15
Lester	8 27	2 3	6 30		7 06
Medina	8 36	2 40	6 31		7 18
Chippewa Lake	8 48	2 51	6 45		7 34
Seville	8 57	2 59	6 54		7 34
Sterling	9 08	3 04	7 00		7 40
Warwick	9 24	3 24	7 23		8 01
Canal Fulton	9 31	3 32	7 30		8 18
Massillon	9 50	3 50	7 50	6 26	8 26
Justus	10 0	4 06	8 05	6 42	8 42
Canal Dover	10 36	4 37	8 35	7 10	9 11
N Philadelphia	10 43	4 44	8 42	7 15	9 18
Uhrichsville	11 1	5 10	9 00	7 30	9 35
Bridgeport	1 05	7 05		9 40	
Bellaire					

Lorain Branch.	†11	†13	†15
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lorain	7 00	1 05	4 00
Elyria	7 20	1 25	4 18
Grafton	7 43	1 43	4 36
Lester	8 05	2 15	4 58

* Daily, †Daily except Sundays. ‡Sundays only. xNos. 1 and 6 through on week days and between Cleveland and Uhrichsville Sundays.

Electric cars between Bridgeport, Bellaire Martin's Ferry and Wheeling.

Note 1 stop for passengers going south of Massillon.

Note 2 stops for passengers from south of Massillon.

For through tickets or any information, consult any agent or address

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O

C. A. & C. Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	502	538	528	504
	a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND lv	*8 25	*1 40	*7 35	.....
Hudson	9 20	2 40	8 40	*10 45
AKRON ar	9 46	3 13	9 07	11 10
AKRON lv	9 46	3 13	9 07	11 10
Barberton	10 00	3 30	9 23	*11 30
ORRVILLE ar	10 35	4 12	10 00	508
ORRVILLE lv	10 40	4 12	10 10	a m
Millersburg	11 20	4 55	10 58	*5 45
Mt. Vernon	12 50	6 17	12 20	7 10
COLUMBUS ar	*2 05	† 7 40	*1 40	†8 40
	p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	527	535	503	507
	a m	a m	p m	p m
COLUMBUS lv	*12 40	†8 55	*12 05	*5 40
Mt. Vernon	2 2[illegible]	8 28	1 25	7 15
Millersburg	3 55	9 4	2 39	†8 40
ORRVILLE ar	4 45	10 30	3 25	505
ORRVILLE lv	4 55	10 40	3 25	p m
Barberton	5 37	11 18	3 58	*2 15
AKRON ar	5 55	11 38	4 15	2 30
AKRON lv	6 05	11 38	4 15	2 30
Hudson	6 35	†12 05	4 45	*2 55
CLEVELAND ar	*7 30	1 05	*5 40	.....
	a m	p m	p m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:20 a m week days.

*Every day †Week days only.

E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. Agt. Pittsburg, Pa.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect June 11, 1900.

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10	* No. 8.
Massillon	A. M.	A. 7 30	A 11 30	P 2 30	P. 6 30
Canton	5 45	8 35	P 12 01	3 34	7 40
Akron	6 45	9 05	1 00	4 10	8 12
Cleveland	8 15	10 20	2 10	5 45	9 25

SOUTH BOUND.

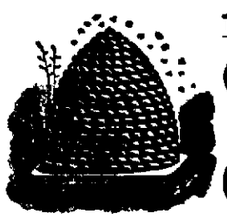
	* No. 7.	† No. 3.	* No. 5.	* No. 9.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A. 7 25	A 11 00	P 9 40	P 2 35	P. 6 35
Akron	9 05	P 12 20	11 00	4 10	7 35
Canton	9 56	1 08	11 45	5 00	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10	.....	6 10	9 20

* Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. BUSBY, Ticket Agt., 40 E. Main St.

PEOPLE READ!

The advertisements in a live newspaper Moral: Advertise in "The Independent.



THE BEE HIVE THE BEE HIVE

Great Interest Being Taken

IN

Our Closing Out Sale Now Going On.

It is a most successful sale and the selling is very brisk. The marked down prices throughout the store are appreciated. The purpose of this sale is to close out our stock as nearly as possible before moving.

Some Specials in Linens and Domestics:

LINENS.

5 pieces Half Bleached Table Linen, at **23c** a yard.
5 pieces Half Bleached Table Linen, at **35c** a yard.
15 pieces Extra Heavy German Linen, at **49c** a yard.
10 pieces Bleached Linen, 72 inches wide, at **47c** a yard.
100 dozen Napkins, worth **$1.25** at **$1.00** per dozen.
1 lot of Turkey Red Damask, at **15c, 23c, 35c** and **40c** a yard.
1 case Cotton Crash, at **3c** a yard.
1000 yards Bleached Huck Toweling, at **4c** a yard
1 bale of Genuine Russia Crash, at **10c** a yard.
50 dozen Turkish Towels, **5c** each.
Cotton Huck Towels, **5c** each.
50 dozen Turkish Towels, extra size, at **9c** each.

DOMESTICS.

9,000 yards Lancaster and Amoskeag Ginghams at **5c** a yard.
4,000 yards Standard Calicoes, Robes, Indigo Blues and Fancies at **5c** a yard.
1 case Omar Cashmers and Fleeced Twills at **7c** a yard.
1 case Dark Outings worth **6 1-4c**, at **5c** a yard.
6,000 yards heavy Unbleached Muslin, worth **6 1-4c** a yard, will go at **5c** a yard.
2,000 yards **7c** Sheeting, now **6 1-4c** a yard.
2,000 yards Unbleached Domet, regular **6 1-4c** quality, will go at **5c** a yard.

ALLMAN & PUTMAN

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

2 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Balmerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

UNION LABEL TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION

THURSDAY OCTOBER 4, 1900.

In one of his two letters accepting the nomination to the presidency, Mr Bryan said· "I believe that we are now in a better position to wage a successful contest against imperialism than we would have been had the treaty been rejected," Perhaps it was for the purpose of creating a paramount issue that Bryan used his influenee to secure the ratification of the treaty. Had the Philippines not been annexed there would have been no kicking up of the dust called "imperialism" for the purpose of hiding free silver.

Andrew Carnegie's decision to vote for McKinley is the result of the careful consideration of a clear-headed business man of the main issue to be settled at next month's election. Mr. Carnegie knows that the only real issue to be settled is the free silver idiocy which the people thought they had settled four years ago. He says that although opposed to "imperialism" he won't accept Bryan. Any man who really believed that the sovereign will of the people was threatened by the continuance of the present administration in power, would not allow any other consideration to weigh with him as a voter. Mr. Carnegie sees through the imperialistic bugaboo and does not intend to stand in with the party which proposes to diminish the purchasing power of his money.

The Democratic newspapers continue to ring the changes on Senator Hanna's declaration that there are no trusts, because they are at a loss for other campaign material. The chairman of the Republican national committee has long ago explained that what he meant was that there are no trusts in the Democratic acceptation of the word; and a child might know that any other meaning attached to the phrase would be ridiculous in the face of the well known existence of combinations among manufacturing concerns all over the country. The Republican party is the only party which has produced any effective legislation prohibiting the organization of unlawful trusts, and this is a fact which the Democratic spellbinders cannot explain to the satisfaction of their audiences.

A dispatch in another column notes the wonderful progress made during the last few years in the temporal affairs of a former citizen of Massillon. General Jacob Sechler Coxey has so profited by the demand for silica sand from his Massillon quarries, which became heavy with the revival of the steel bnsiness following the election of McKinley in 1896, that he is now able to expend $250,000 in building a plant at Mt. Vernon. Times have changed since the great army of the unemployed wended its way to Washington. Republican prosperity and business activity would now make it impossible to collect an army of respectable size, and General Coxey is too busy disposing of the $100 a day which result from his silica sand sales to lead any army except the grand army of capitalists, which numbers in its ranks every individual who has spirit to work and save. By the way, it would be interesting to know the present trend of Mr. Coxey's political convictions.

The Hon. Anthony Howells has discussed the situation for the benefit of a Youngstown Vindicator reporter and concludes "that the prospects of Democratic success were never brighter than they are now." "The whole country," says Mr. Howells "seems to be against the administration's imperial policy." What Mr. Howells means by the imperial policy of the administration is not quite clear. He probably refers to the Republican policy of expansion of the coal trade, for example. This is a form of imperialism which has brought to this country a demand for our mineral product from all parts of the world. If things keep on in the direction in which they are tending we shall be commercially governing very much of the surface of the earth, as coal is as necessary to commerce as are food and raiment for the body. Is this "the imperialistic tendency of the administration" mentioned by Mr. Howells "which will lose many votes in Stark county the same as it will all over the country?"

A more timely or able lecture has not been heard in this city for many years than the one delivered last night by the Hon. William A. Lynch under the auspices of the Massillon Economic League. It was heard with the closest attention from the very first word to the very last, by the audience present, and it would be a blessing of incalculable value if the same lecture could be repeated throughout the length and breadth of the land within the hearing of every employe and employer. Mr. Lynch is a past master of the art of expressing great truths about business affairs, and his close analysis of the situation, tending to show that the industrial problem could best be worked out successfully without the adoption of drastic measures by the government, that the modern trust had signally failed to control prices and eliminate competition, and that the irresistible logic of events was driving corporations into the distribution of ownership among the employed, was as masterly as it was unanswerable. Such an address dispels the clouds which obscure the true relations of things and if Mr. Lynch could be induced to repeat it in a larger auditorium it is probable that his hearers would be limited only by their ability to get within the sound of his voice.

APPOINTMENT OF PASTORS.

Ministers Assigned to Wooster District Charges.

The following are the ministerial appointments of the Berea conference of the Methodist Episcopal church for Wooster district, which includes no territory east of the Ohio canal.

A. D. Knapp, presiding elder, Wooster; Apple Creek, H. B. Palmer; Barberton, R. M. Yoder: Burbank, J. T. Hoak: Canal Dover, A. C. Ruff; Canal Fulton, E. C. Young: Chatham, supplied by J. F. Bender, Creston, S. E. Sears: Dalton, James Torbet; Doylestown, S. T. Dunbar, Fredericksburg, M. T Scarborough; Jeromeville, E. Noble; Leroy, M. S. Powell; Lodi, H. Barron; Loudonville, W. G. Sargent; Mt. Hope, C. I. Russell; Nankin and Polk, J. H. Johnson; Nashville, James Crawford, New Portage, Benias Hushour; Nova, F. G. McCauley: Oldtown, A. C. Ruff and one supply; Orrville, W. J. Hyde; Perrysville, H. D Fleming: Rowsburg, C. D. Castle; Seville, T. H. D. Harrold: Shreve, E. K. Warner, Smithville, E. L. Smith; Spencer, C. E. Miller; Wadsworth, Edward M. Osborn; West Brookfield, S. K. Mahon; West Salem, M. B. Mead; Wilmot, supplied; Wooster, J. H. Deeds.

PRESENTED NEW IDEAS.

W. F. Swartz, Sunday School Worker, at the Christian Church.

W. S. Swartz, of Salem, who has been engaged to deliver a series of lectures on Sunday school work at the Christian church, Tuesday evening presented some new ideas along this line, among them the home and cradle roll departments. The purpose of the home department is to interest those who because of invalidism or other causes are unable to attend the school. The cradle roll includes the little folks under the school age, and this extension of the work is to prepare these children for the Sunday school. On Thursday evening a platform meeting will be held, at which Mr. Swartz will deliver a lecture on "The What, Why and When of Sunday School Work." All Sunday school workers of the city are invited ta attend the meetings, which begin at 7 o'clock.

Piles Cured Without the Knife.

Your druggist, whom you know to be reliable will tell you that he is authorized to refund the money to every purchaser where Pazo Ointment fails to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days, the worst cases in sixteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is sold on a positive guarantee, No Cure, No Pay. Price, $1. We have placed it on sale with every druggist in the town of Massillon.

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling But there's no need to feel like that Listen to J. W. Gardaer. Idaville, Ind He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50c, at Z. T Baltzly's drug store. Every bottle guaranteed

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr King's New Discovery for consumption coughs and colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine, and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma bronchitis, hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, and get a free bottle. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

Sick Headache and Neuralgia

are speedily cured by Slusser's Sick and Nervous Headache Tablets. 10 and 25c. at druggists. Sold by all druggists.

Red Hot from the Gun

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman, of Newark, Mich., in the Civil war. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for twenty years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures cuts, bruises, burns, boils, felons, corns, skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Don't Miss This!

Full relief given to sufferers from constipation, billiousness or liver troubles by using Slusser's Vegetable Liver Pills. Sold by all druggists.

"MIKE" BAR IN JAIL

A Shortage of $710 in His Accounts.

SAYS HE WAS "TOUCHED."

Threatened to Commit Suicide When Placed Under Arrest—Admits that He is Guilty as Charged—The Government Will Lose Nothing by the Shortage.

CANTON, Oct. 2.—Michael Bar, a former Massillonian, but for a number of years employed in the Canton postoffice, was arrested Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock by Officers Riblet and Smith, on the charge of embezzlement of government funds, and was placed in the Stark county jail awaiting trial. It is said that Bar, shortly after arrest, threatened suicide if he obtained the chance, saying that he was guilty and could never live down the disgrace. Inspector Owens left for Cleveland Tuesday morning at 9:45, where he will take up the case with the United States attorney. The story of Bar's downfall is as follows:

Money Order Clerk Bar, of the Canton postoffice, began his annual vacation Monday morning. Assistant Postmaster Cool took his place as acting money order clerk. A shortage of $710 was discovered by Mr. Cool Monday afternoon, from the amount of cash reported on hand by Mr. Bar at the close of business Saturday night. When effort was made to find Mr. Bar he was not at his home and there was no one there, it being reported that he had left the city. Postmaster Frease immediately placed the matter in the hands of Inspector A. P. Owen, who happened to be in Canton. The accounts were again checked by the inspector, and Mr. Cool's figures were found to be correct, showing a shortage of $710 from the amount as reported on hand Saturday night by Mr. Bar. Inspector Owen failed to find Mr. Bar at his home when he called there in the evening. It was said by an acquaintance that he was in Massillon.

Bar was apprehended as he stepped from a Massillon car at about 11:15 Monday night on Tuscarawas street, in front of the court house. He was asked by the inspector to step to the postoffice and he immediately said that he knew what he was wanted for and that he was the guilty man. When asked the amount of his shortage, he said it was $710, tallying with Mr. Cool's figures. He added also that he had taken a total of $806, but had returned $96 to Registry Clerk Goshorn, whose quarters are in the same room as Mr. Bar's. He said he had borrowed the $96 Monday morning and given it to Mr. Goshorn to help make up the shortage, which fact Mr. Goshorn had previously reported. He said he had been to Massillon, attempting to raise the balance of the money to make good his deficit.

Later when asked when he had taken the money Bar said he did not remember but said that he had been "touched." His story in substance was that he had recently started to the bank with several hundred dollars, the exact amount of which he did not attempt to state and could not remember, to get a draft for same to remit to Cleveland, as is required with certain balances by the instructions of the department. He said he went from the post office, passed the city hall on Seventh street, and near the market house was overcome by an attack of nose-bleed. He said that he was "touched" there and he did not know what became of the money. When asked what he meant by "touched," he said, after some hesitation, that he meant that he had been robbed or his pocket had been picked. He could not remember the exact date of this occurrence, and he had no recollection further than that. He did not know why he had not reported this, but he was the man who was short and would have to stand the consequences. Inspector Owen then called Officers Smith and Riblet and had him placed in custody in the county jail.

Money Order Clerk Bar has been in the public service for fourteen years and has always been regarded a capable and trusty official. He began postoffice work in the Massillon postoffice under the administration of Postmaster Howells. He was appointed money order clerk at the Canton postoffice August 1, 1894, holding his position since that time under the classified civil service. His residence is at 217 East Tenth street. Canton postoffice employes are bonded to the department for the faithful performance of their duties, Mr. Bar's bond being for $5,000 with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, so that the government will sustain no loss.

An inventory and appraisement has been filed in the estate of Anna M. Ogborn, of Massillon.

The first account has been filed in the guardianship of Laura Zuisenetal, of Jackson township.

The deed has been ordered and the sale of real estate confirmed in the estate of Albert Koehler, of Sugarcreek township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Albert Legram and Emma Albright, and Louis Mallmann and Mary Hassler, of Massillon.

Circuit court is in session in court room No. 8 today.

Nervousness is cured by making the blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla. It gives the sweet, refreshing sleep of childhood.

The reserved seat sale for "The Game Keeper," which appears at the Armory, Tuesday, October 9, will be opened on Saturday morning at Bahney's.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

At Least One Regiment of Soldiers Will be Sent Home.

HAZELTON, Oct. 3.—[By Associated Press]—There is no material change in the strike situation today. The miners have fully decided not to accept the proffered advance of ten percent., and will insist that the operators grant their other demands. An unsuccessful attempt was made last night to blow up the house occupied by a miner who refused to join the strikers.

Shenandoah—A big meeting of miners is called for tomorrow night at Panther Creek Valley. General Gobin will have a large number of troops in readiness to quell any troubles. The Eighth regiment will probably be sent home tomorrow, leaving eight hundred troops still on duty here.

COXEY INVESTS.

His Mt. Vernon Steel Plant to Cost $250,000.

A dispatch from Mt. Vernon to the Cleveland Plain Dealer says that General Jacob S. Coxey, who six years ago marched at the head of an army of several hundred unemployed workingmen, and who led them into the national capital, Washington, D. C., and camped on the lawns surrounding the White House, is advertising for men to work on the immense steel casting plant which he is erecting. The dispatch continues:

Mr. Coxey expects to spend $250,000 on these buildings, Mr. Coxey's march to Washington was made during a Democratic administration. He found hundreds of idle men willing to follow him on to the capital. Now he cannot find enough idle men to do his work. Mr. Coxey is personally superintending the construction of the plant. He said today that for several weeks he has been trying to add to his force of mechanics and laborers, but that he has been unable to do so.

'The men in this section are too busily engaged at the present time in the factories and upon the farms," said one of the foremen at the plant, "and as a consequence we are compelled to get along as best we can with only a half force."

Gen. Coxey has made a great deal of money out of his wonderful silica sand quarries near Massillon, within the last two years, or ever since the great revival of the steel business. He owns the quarry from which the sand used by the Carnegie and other great steel casting companies is secured, his sales for that purpose running $100 a day.

MORGAN ON STRIKE.

No Copy of Mitchell's Alleged Order Was Received Here.

William Morgan, of East Greenville, the district member of the state executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, says that to his knowledge no order has been received in this district from National President Mitchell to prevent the mining of coal intended for the markets heretofore held by the anthracite coal, whose producers are now on a strike, and that he has heard of no coal being produced here for the anthracite markets. He states that it would be difficult to ascertain for what place coal is intended if the operators would choose to make no statements.

WILL NOT JOIN TRUST.

Hess, Snyder & Company to Have No Connection with Combination.

Hess, Snyder & Company have no connection with the trust now being organized as the National Stove Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $60,000,000, under a charter taken out in Delaware "The promoters of the trust," said Frank H. Snyder, this morning, "have frequently brought the matter to our attention, but we have thus far taken no steps toward joining the combination, and from the present condition of things we will have no connection with it. We prefer to paddle our own canoe."

AMPUTATED RIGHT FOOT.

August Lieding Meets With an Accident at Warthorst Works.

August Lieding, aged 18 years, employed at Warthorst & Company's brick works, had his right foot caught in the cogs of the machinery at 8:15 o'clock Tuesday morning. Drs. Williamson and Reed amputated the member at the ankle, at the young man's home on the Newman road, whither he was removed in Rudy's ambulance immediately after the accident.

AMOUNT RAISED WAS $4,320.

A Financial Statement Made at the First M. E. Church.

The following report of money raised during the past conference year was read at the morning services at the First Methodist Episcopal church Sunday:

For Ministerial Support	$1,940
For Benevolences	862
For Current Expenses of Church	1,328
For Expenses Sunday School	160
Total	$4,320

Eating and Sleeping.

Food supplies the substance for repairing the wastes of the body, and gives strength. Sleep affords the opportunity for these repairs to be made. Both are necessary to health. If you can't eat and sleep, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It creates a good appetite and tones the digestive organs, and it gives the sweet, restful sleep of childhood. Be sure to get Hood's.

Billousness is cured by Hood's Pills. 25 cents.

HUSTLING YOUNG MAN can make $60 per month and expenses. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Write quick for particulars. Clark & Co. 4th and Locust Sts., Phila., Pa.

BAR IN CLEVELAND.

Up for a Hearing This Afternoon.

REASONS FOR STEALING.

The Money Was Used in Defraying the Expenses of His Son's Education—Friends in Canton and Massillon Will Try to Make Good the Shortage.

CANTON, Oct. 3.—Michael Bar, the postoffice employe charged with appropriating $710, was taken to Cleveland this forenoon, and at 1:40 this afternoon was taken before the United States commissioner for a hearing. He was accompanied by Attorney C. C. Upham, Inspector Owen and a deputy United States marshal, who came down from Cleveland. It is said among Bar's friends that the money taken was being used in defraying the expenses of his son's education, the young man being a student at the normal school at Ada. An effort is being made by the prisoner's friends in this city and in Massillon to make good the shortage.

A petition for divorce has been filed by the plaintiff's attorney, Arthur M. Kaley, in the case of Mary E. Eulitt vs. William Eulitt, on the statutory grounds of extreme cruelty.

In the case of the Weidman Company, of Cleveland, vs. Frederick Sibila, of Massillon, a petition has been filed to revive dormant judgment. The plaintiff asks for judgment for the cost of a bill of goods sold the defendant some years ago. John O. Garrett and Arthur N. Kalley are the plaintiff's attorneys.

I. M. Ramsey has been appointed administrator in the estate of Harriet Swenik, of Sugarcreek township.

Libbie McWhinney has been appointed guardian of Wilda McWhinney, of Sugarcreek township.

Will has been admitted to probate and Joseph Schneider appointed administrator in the estate of John Kruschinski, of Jackson township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to John W. Zitsmaster and Rosa C. Lind, of Navarre, and Orion C. Deidler and Alta Mann, of Beach City.

Ray Rogers, who pleaded guilty to a charge of forging a check on the Union National bank, of Massillon, for the sum of $10.50, was yesterday sentenced to the state reformatory.

John G. Wooley, Prohibition candidate for president, will reach Canton on the 12th, in his special train, and will deliver a fifteen-minute speech.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Prisoners Plead to Various Charges Before Judge McCarty.

CANTON, Oct. 1.—The prisoners indicted by the grand jury about a week ago were arraigned before Judge McCarty this morning, and pleaded as follows: Willard White, burglary and larceny, not guilty; Harry Steel, criminal assault, not guilty; William Reese, horse stealing and grand larceny, not guilty; Ray Rogers, forgery, guilty. The sentence was deferred for the time being; Arthur Gibler, failure to provide for minor child not guilty, Edward Morton, grand larceny, not guilty; Charles Weston, burglary and petit larceny, not guilty; Frank Ray, alias Barney, horse stealing and petit larceny, not guilty; O. M. Hendricks, assault and battery, guilty. Sentence deferred.

Six more of the Dueber engravers, now on strike, left on Sunday for the East, their destination being Sag Harbor, L. I. About one hundred fellow workmen were at the station to see them off.

Inventory and appraisement and a sale bill have been filed in in the estate of Charlotte Hassler, of Tuscarawas township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to John C. Johnson and Anna May Dayton, of Massillon, and John Borell and Mary Blantz, of West Brookfield.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

F. Willard Arnold to Sylvester Burd, part lot 344, first ward, Massillon, $650.

R. B. Heaton to J. V. R. Skinner, lot 1578, second ward, $80.

J. V. R. Skinner to Robert P. Skinner, lot 1578, second ward, $30.

Emanuel Heisler to Frederick Heisler, section 9, Perry township, 50-100 acres, $50.

Emanuel Heisler to William A. Fasnacht, section 9, Perry township, 23-100 acres, $30.

C. E. Bash to Uretta Ellis, Sugarcreek township, Wilmot, part lot 23, $190.

Hannah Wright to Uretta Ellis, Wilmot, Sugarcreek township, lot 32, $30.

J. H. Zeiger to Margaret Savage, lot 22, Justus, $380.

Emma Corker to Emma Ringle, section 4, 1 acre, Tuscarawas township.

John J. Simon to Henry Heck. lot 12, McDonaldsville, Jackson township, $100.

Henry Keck to John J. Simon, lot 12, Jackson township, $100.

Beautiful Women.

A clear complexion can come only from pure blood and a healthy liver and stomach. Knox Stomach Tablets purify the blood and rid the system of the poisons that show on the skin in pimples and blotches. Fifty doses fifty cents at druggists.

Low Priced Farms.

Send stamp for list of 100 farms at very low prices; all sizes, in Ashtabula county. Best county in the state—best state in the Union. Address, H. N. Bancroft & Company, Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

$1.65 will buy a pair of ladies' hand turned shoes at Pille's removal sale.

AND STILL THEY TALK.

This Time Over the Telephone, With the Money at Navarre.

Elmer Gleitsman, who refereed the Carpenter-Boyd foot race on Friday, rendering a decision in favor of the latter, and who still holds $200 of a side bet between "Jack" Boyd and K. Miller, visited Navarre, the home of Carpenter and his backer, on Sunday. From Navarre both Gleitsman and Miller telephoned to "Jack" Boyd, at East Greenville, asking that he come to that village and meet with them. Boyd, however, refused to do this. A proposition to run the race over again was then made by telephone, but to this Boyd also lent a deaf ear. "Jimmie," said he, "has won the race once and has earned the $200 that Gleitsman holds. I will not go to Navarre even to collect that money. I will not go farther than Massillon. It's really their business to deliver it to me here. The night of the race I offered to leave my money stand and run the race over for $800. This proposition was refused, and I will now make nor hear no more."

Referee and Stakeholder Gleitsman has been enjoined not to turn over the $200, and the matter is to be settled in court.

A BIG TIME AT GREENVILLE.

EAST GREENVILLE, Oct. 1.—The town has not yet recovered from the wave of joy that swept over it when the news came that "Jimmie" Boyd was a winner. When the first bulletin was issued by THE INDEPENDENT Mrs. Boyd, mother of the sprinter, was made the happiest person in town. She dotes on her boy, who likewise is the apple of his father's eye. Mrs. Boyd, however, is now using her influence to keep the boy away from things sporting, and has succeeded to the extent of a promise on the part of father and son that there will be no more racing this season. Some one has looked up the lad's age and finds that he will not be sixteen till April 23, 1901. This village will not believe that the state holds his equal. When the sprinter, his father and Henry Jones, his trainer, arrived from Massillon, Friday night, this town saw doings extraordinary. It was morning when the crowd tired of drinking the health of father, son and Jones and cheering lustily for each. "We do not claim the boy to be sharp at 100 yards," said one of his friends, today, "for experience has shown us that he's faster at 125 yards; faster still at 150 and that his best time, considering everything is for 200 yards."

STARTLING STORY.

Rumors of a Conspiracy to Kill President McKinley.

A Canton dispatch to the Cleveland Plain Dealer of today says:

"The Chicago branch of the United States secret service department has been much exercised for some days over reports that another plot had been hatched to assassinate President McKinley while he is in Canton. They had not been able to get a line on the situation until today, when a secret communication was sent to George S Foster, the government deteetive who is on duty constantly at the McKinley home till the President retires at night Detective Foster hastily entered police headquarters here today and left word for Mayor Robertson, who, ex-officio, is chief of police, that he wanted to see him at once. The mayor was not long in making his appearance, and after a short conference the mayor issued the following order:

"'To all policemen: Keep a close watch on all strangers who are seen in the city. Be particular to watch for two Italians, who will probably be accompanied by a tall man who dresses like and passes for an old soldier. If these three, or any of them, are found, arrest them on sight and hold them on a charge of suspicion. Watch all incoming and outgoing trains.'

"Officers were accordingly detailed to the three railroads entering Canton and a close watch has been kept for the trio that are said to have designs on the life of the chief executive. Detective Foster, meanwhile, is more than usually diligent at the McKinley home, and Police Sergeant Joseph Wielandt and Officer Charles Blake have been detailed for night duty about the residence.

"Without notifying the president that his life is again in peril it is difficult to keep him from taking his customary drives. Frequently these drives extend far into the country, and the plotters would be sure to strike the right road within a few days, as there are but few main thoroughfares leading out of Canton. On these drives the president is accompanied by no one but Mrs. McKinley and a coachman, and his assassination would be a matter easily accomplished."

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss

Dominick Hansen vs. Louise Kruschinski etal } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, November 3, 1900,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the Township of Jackson, County of Stark and State of Ohio, being part of fractional section number 30, township 11, range 9, and beginning at a stone in the southeast corner of John Fashbaugh's one acre tract; thence running south 54 degrees 5 minutes, east 8 chains 22 7-10 links to a stone in the middle of a lane: thence along the middle of said lane south 35 degrees 35 minutes west 6 chains 18 6-10 links to a stone in the middle of said lane; thence north 74 degrees 35 minutes, west 5 chains 45 4-10 links to a stake at the southeast corner of Christ. Brown's tract; thence north 3 degrees 25 minutes, east 7 chains 33 links to a stake in the south line of John Fashbaugh's tract; thence along the south line of John Fashbaugh's tract north 60 degrees, east 1 chain 91 links to a stone and place of beginning, containing 6 6-100 acres.

Appraised at two hundred ($200.00) dollars. Terms cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.

O. C. Volkmor, Attorney.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Edith Keller is visiting in Akron.

Mrs. C. H. Rudolph is visiting in Akron.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. August Donant, in Elizabeth street, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Sonnhalter have moved to Massillon from West Brookfield.

F. W. Arnold has purchased what is known as the Barrick lot in East Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Bamberger, formerly residing at 21 Warwick street, have moved to Cleveland.

Benjamin Lantzer has been granted a building permit. He will erect an addition to his Wooster street residence.

Mrs. Elmira Baysinger, of Doylestown, has been adjudged insane and ordered committed to the Massillon hospital.

Mrs. Alice Reynolds has returned from Canal Dover, where she was the guest of her sister, Mrs. William Kohl, for two weeks.

William Crooks, of 806 West Main street, has been admitted to the Soldiers' Home, at Sandusky. He will leave for that place next Monday.

Gideon Carr, who was recently convicted of murder in the first degree at Akron, for killing Sylvester Hull, has been granted a new trial.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Marshall and Master Ayers Marshall have returned to Pittsburg, after a brief visit with Mr. and Mrs. Edward English.

Captain Henry Urban, formerly of this city, who now has charge of the Salvation Army work at Lima, arrived this morning for a brief visit.

T. J. Dillon has received a dispatch from his son, Thorne Dillon, of San Juan, Puerto Rico, saying that the latter will reach Massillon in a few days.

Edwin Mausz is confined to his home with injuries sustained while handling some heavy cases at the South Erie street saloon of John Mausz, the other day.

A. R. Goehnaur and Miss Mary Goehnaur, of Orrville, and Miss Emma Robinson, of Akron, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Bailey, in Prospect street.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, residing in Akron street, fell down a flight of stairs yesterday, sustaining a severe wound to his head. Dr. Pumphrey dressed the injury.

The members of Massillon Camp No. 4193, Modern Woodmen of America, will visit their Canton neighbors Friday evening. All those desiring to go will meet at the square in time for the 6:30 car.

The Rev. S. K. Mahon has been returned to the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal church in West Massillon by appointment of the North Ohio Conference, which closed its session in Berea, last Monday.

W. L. Poto, of Limaville, ranked first in the examination for the naval cadetship held recently at Annapolis, getting 1,015 points out of a possible 1,100. Guy E. Allot, of Alliance, was only fourteen points behind Poto, and will be named as alternate.

A meeting of the Young Ladies' Monday Evening Circle of the Presbyterian church, was held Tuesday evening, at the home of Mrs. J. F. Clokey. The first part of the meeting was devoted to the discussion of plans for the winter, the latter part to a good social time.

Miss Anna Bockel and Edgar Collier, both of East Greenville, were married by the Rev. L. H. Burry, at St. Paul's parsonage, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The attendants were Miss Mary Bockel and Alfred Collier. Mr. and Mrs. Collier will live in East Greenville.

P. A. Mandabach, formerly of this city, who is now a resident of Columbus, has developed into one of the most conspicuous figures of the capital. Besides being a practicing physician, Mr. Mandabach is the head of a wholesale drug firm and the president of a college of pharmacy.

The recently elected officers of the Epworth League were installed Sunday evening. The corps includes Henry Miller, president; Charles Birt, first vice president; Mrs. Marshall Hall, second vice president; Miss Penberthy, third vice president; Alfred Hankins, secretary; Miss Emma Crooks, treasurer.

Attorney Rob, with a view to purchasing, inspected a furnace in the city last night. Gas was turned into the fire bowl. It failed to light when the match was applied. Another was struck and thrown into the furnace by Mr. Rob. In the explosion that followed Mr. Rob's hands were severely burned.

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith entertained twenty guests at their North street residence Tuesday evening, in honor of Mr. Smith's birthday. Progressive pedro was the amusement, Miss Hartman, of Indiana, receiving the first prize. Among others present were Mrs. Roman Hammer, of Columbus, and Miss Katie Kindler, of Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Lucas, formerly of this city, gave a dinner party at their home, northwest of Massillon, on Sunday. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hilt, Mr. and Mrs. F. Borden, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hall, Thomas Myers, William Myers and Edward Ries, of this city; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Mathie, of Canal Fulton, and Mr. and Mrs. William Dickerhoof and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thursby, of Inland.

The election of directors of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway Company, at the annual meeting, Tuesday, resulted as follows: Norman R. Ream, of Chicago; Frederick S. Flower, of New York; Henry H. Porter, of Chicago, for a term of one year; W. R. Woodford, of Cleveland; John B. Dennis, of New York; John F. Whitelaw, of Cleveland; J. M. Lessick, Cleveland, and H. R. McMahon, Cleveland.

The first meeting of the U. C. D. club for the present season was held Monday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brown, in North East street. The club's plan of study this year includes topics covering the period in English history from the accession of Queen Victoria to the present time. The officers elected at the last annual meeting are James Peacock, president; Miss Mary Beatty, vice president: T. H. Focke, secretary-treasurer.

MANY MARRIAGES.

Mallmann–Hassler Nuptials at St. Joseph's.

DOBSON-ENGLE WEDDING.

A Well Known Massillon Young Man Wins a Fair West Virginian—Benedict Deck and Miss Regina Hamel Married at St. Mary's Church—Zintsmaster--Lind.

The marriage of Louis Mallmann and Miss Mary Hassler was solemnized in St. Joseph's church at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. F. Kuebler. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Bessie Hassler, and the groom's best man was Edward Hassler, a brother of the bride. The bride's gown consisted of a skirt of gray cloth and a blue silk waist. The bridesmaid wore a skirt of blue cloth and a blue silk waist. A reception will be given at 7 o'clock this evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hassler, in East Tremont street. Mr. and Mrs. Mallmann will reside in Wellman street. Mr. Mallmann is employed in the East Main street place of business of Christian Schott.

HAMEL–DECK.

An extremely pretty wedding was that of Benedict Deck and Miss Regina Hamel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian Hamel, which took place in St. Mary's church at half past 8 this morning, the Rev. H. V. Kaempker officiating. The maid of honor was Miss Gertrude Hamel and the best man Andrew Deck. The ushers were John Bamberger and Adam Hamel. The bride's gown was white mousseline de soie. She wore a wreath of orange blossoms and veil and carried a pearl rosary and a white prayer book. The maid of honor wore a gown of white swiss and a large black picture hat. She carried pink roses. At 4 o'clock this afternoon a reception will be given for the young couple at the Hamel residence. After October 4 Mr. and Mrs. Deck will be at home at 268 State street.

DOBSON–ENGLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dobson, whose marriage took place in the First M. E. church, at Fairmont, W. Va., at 6:30 o'clock Tuesday evening, are expected to arrive in Massillon, where they will spend several days, this afternoon or evening. The bride, whose maiden name was Mineta Clyde Engle, is a daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Jeremiah Clyde, of Fairmont. Mr. and Mrs. Dobson will reside in Wheeling, where Mr. Dobson is connected as draughtsman and traveling representative of the Wheeling Corrugated Company. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Dobson, of this city.

ZINTSMASTER–LIND.

The marriage of John W. Zintsmaster, a prominent business man of Navarre, and Miss Rosa C. Lind, until a few days ago a member of the force of clerks of Humbergers' store, will take place on Thursday, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating.

INJURED AT STEEL PLANT.

Harry Lahr Meets With an Accident While Loading Pipe.

Harry Lahr, son of Mr and Mrs. John Lahr, of 83 Summit street, had his left hand caught between a pipe and a skid while loading a car at the works of the Massillon Steel Company, on Tuesday. The first finger was so badly crushed that Dr. Hattery found amputation necessary.

Read the "want" columns daily?

"The Thorn Comes Forth With Point Forward."

The thorn point of disease is an ache or pain. But the blood is the feeder of the whole body. Purify it with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Kidneys, liver and stomach will at once respond? No thorn in this point.

Blood Poisoning—"The surgeon said when he took out the brass shell received in wound at San Juan Hill two weeks before, that it would have poisoned me if it had not been for my pure blood. I told him it was Hood's Sarsaparilla that made it pure." GEORGE P. COOPER, Co. G, 25th U. S. Inf., Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Rheumatism—"Myself and a friend both suffered from severe attacks of rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured both. We would not be without it." WM. H. LESTER, 65 Leonard St., Fall River, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LYNCH ON TRUSTS.

Employes Sharing Profits Their Future Hope..

VALUE OF CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Lynch Says That Competition Cannot be Bought or Crushed Out of Existence—Political Parties Err When They Make the Trust an Issue—Combinations Not Desirable, Yet Not Worthy Great Alarm.

The impressions gained from the masterful address of the Hon. William A. Lynch, of Canton, on "Trusts," delivered on Tuesday evening in the parish house of St. Timothy's church, before an audience representative of the intelligence, labor and wealth of the community, and including the membership of the Economic League, might be summed up as follows:

First—That the great combinations of capital, popularly but incorrectly called trusts, have proved a failure, so far as their original purposes are concerned—the control of prices and the elimination and prevention of competition. While the trust is not a desirable creation, the alarm felt in regard to it is grossly and needlessly exaggerated.

Second—The trust remedies offered by the great political parties in their platforms are worse than the disease. To put into effect some of the measures suggested for the destruction of the so-called evil would result in losses of credit, failures, business stagnation, industrial paralysis, wretchedness and poverty, as well as being an intrenchment and encroachment upon the rights of citizens and corporations.

Third—The trust cannot prove a permanent success while ownership and management are divorced and while without co-operation and a profit sharing system, extending not only over the trusted and experienced men in charge of the business, but to the toilers in the factories and the mills.

Mr. Lynch began his address with a reference to the sentiment of the people in regard to trusts, some believing that they are a natural step in the country's industrial and commercial development, others viewing them with alarm as a detriment and menace to the nation. As is usual in cases of two extremes, said he, the truth probably lies between. He regarded as a mistake the making of the trusts a political issue, as they present problems worthy of the most masterful minds and the most careful and logical thought and consideration. During the heat of a political campaign, he said, was not the time to take up questions of such importance, and inasmuch as both parties pledge themselves to bring about the destruction of the trust if placed in power, and as other issues are made paramount in the platforms, the result of the election will fail to show the feeling of the majority in the matter.

The term "trusts," as applied to the great combinations of today, Mr. Lynch stated, is a misnomer. As a legal term it represents a condition in which one person holds in trust property for another and is literally and truly applicable to the institutions in which the latter-day combinations or aggregations of interests doubtless had their origin. The real trust of a few years ago was not a consolidation, but had for its business scheme merely the assigning of shares of stock, without watering, to trustees, with the power to control their common interests. Mr. Lynch declared groundless the popular belief that there is a relation between the selling price of a commodity and the quantity of watered stock carried by the manufacturers thereof. Watered stock, he said, could not bring a single additional cent for an article, and no amount of watering could yield the holder a greater return. The watered portion of any concern's stock is that which is issued in excess of the capital represented by the concern's investments. The only person in the world who can suffer through watered stock is the man who buys it in Wall street. And the way to avoid being thus deceived, remarked the speaker, is to keep away from the street.

Mr. Lynch talked briefly on the constitutional provisions, the passage of a federal license law and the restriction of the use of the mails, which have been suggested by the political parties as means for destroying the trusts. None of these measuers, he said, were practicable, and those which would result in the private affairs of a corporation being converted into matters open to public inspection would work an injury and injustice to the corporation and country. Mr. Lynch believes that the government's authority in this connection should not exceed the regulating of rates of transportation to prevent injurious discrimination between manufacturers. Cheaper shipping facilities could raise the concern enjoying the same above the competition of other producers.

"This is a startling epoch in our industrial history," said Mr. Lynch, "and in the history of production among civilized men." Continuing, he reviewed the causes resulting in the trust, including among them over-production, overflowing markets and resultant grinding competition. With the end of the recent great financial and industrial depression came millions for investment. Then came the promoter, who, after the manufacturers had failed in their efforts to organize for the purpose of maintaining prices, succeeded in bringing them together and consolidating the producers of all branches of industry from all parts of the land, the main object being to control prices. "I contend," said the speaker, "that in this respect it has failed." Mr. Lynch cited instances in which commodities, among them steel, while controlled by the trust, have fallen in price to a low figure.

The speaker contended that destructive competition had been the breeder of the American trust, developing from the cross purposes of the manufacturers. During the industrial depression beginning in 1893, the markets were overstocked and prices of commodities weak. Then manufacturers, struggling under this heavy load, sought to market their wares by quoting constantly lower prices, meanwhile increasing their plants, hoping by augmenting their output to decrease the cost of production and justify such prices. Therein lay the cross purpose, for, while they effectively cheapened the cost of production, they doubled the output during a time when the productive capacity already exceeded the consumption. Out of these conditions came the trust through which arose the hope of escaping from suicidal competition. The effect of these new commercial organizations was not to be judged from superficial observation of a year or two, but by study of facts and conditions in a large way.

Trusts, he said, cannot purchase freedom from competition, for so long as they are willing to buy factories and plants, so long will there be men to build and sell them. If a trust refuses to buy, competition results. The fact is now being demonstrated, in his opinion, and it is about to be more fully and strikingly demonstrated in the great competitive era on whose eve the nation now stands, that the trusts cannot destroy competition. The enormous increases in the past two years in the prices of various commodities manufactured by the trusts were not due, he remarked, to the manipulations of the capitalistic combinations, but were simply the natural result of the condition of the country, which condition prevailed when the nation emerged from the great financial depression of the seventies and which was marked by the same extraordinary rise in prices. And in those days there were no trusts. When two men, said Mr. Lynch, seek the same article, the price of that article will advance. When there are two articles and but one purchaser, the price will as surely go down.

Mr. Lynch gave it as his opinion that the condition and prospects of the organization of lesser magnitude, and without a drop of water in its stock, are far more satisfactory than those of the great ponderous aggregations of capital and interests. In the smaller institutions, which he characterized as personal concerns, the individuals whose money is invested are in direct charge of its affairs which are not too great and diversified to be beyond their attention. The big combination needs must place its business in the hands of persons not financially interested. Referring to the great Carnegie Company, whose innermost workings were recently laid bare, Mr. Lynch expressed the belief that the secret of that institution's marvelous success was the fact that while the bulk of the stock was held by those at the head of the concern, the list of stockholders included employes in all responsible positions and down to the superintendents and foremen of the mills.

The possession of stock by every man occupying an effective operating place in the gigantic works was made possible by the company, so that the employe had as much an incentive to think and labor as his employer. So it must be with the great trusts, said Mr. Lynch, only including in its list of stockholders all of the sober and industrious mechanics necessary for the operation of a plant. Thus there would be co-operation, and without this element he believes there is little chance for success for the combinations. "And I would not be surprised," remarked he, "if in our time we were to see this condition, not brought about by law or political party, but by the inscrutable decrees of evolution."

BUSINESS OF THE LEAGUE.

Mr. Lynch appeared Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Massillon Economic League. The Rev. C. M. Roberts acted as chairman of the meeting. Previous to the introduction of Mr. Lynch by Mr. Roberts, W. E. N. Hemperly, temporary secretary of the league, moved that the effecting of a permanent organization which was to have taken place Tuesday evening, be deferred till the next meeting. The motion prevailed. The chairman was empowered to appoint two committees in the meanwhile—one on membership and by-laws and one on permanent organization. In his remarks preliminary to the presenting of Mr. Lynch, Mr. Roberts referred briefly to the purposes of the league, which are the study of problems of government and the pursuit of knowledge calculated to raise the standard of citizenship, and said that in a city of Massillon's population the league should have a membership of several thousand.

LEFT A BURNING LAMP.

When Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Return to Find Home Ablaze.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Clementz, of 54 South Summit street, left a lighted lamp in their home when they went shopping Saturday evening. At 8:30 o'clock they saw the firemen moving westward on Main street. Out of curiosity they followed and found their own home ablaze. Mr. Anthony says his damage is $175, which is covered by insurance. The house is owned by Mrs. Alice Williams, and is but slightly damaged. The fire was confined to one room. The lamp was found broken in pieces and the center of the fire, which is supposed to have resulted from an explosion of the oil. The alarm was sent in by telephone by a neighbor.

MANY COMPLAINTS

Sufferers Cry Out Against Oppression.

A CARNIVAL OF THIEVES.

By Day and Night They Compel the Honest Folks of Southeastern Perry Township to Surrender Fruits of Labor—The Whistling Nuisance—A Backdoor Condition.

Bitter complaint is being made by the people of the southeast portion of the township, who claim that they are robbed of the fruits of their labor by men known to be better supplied with this world's goods than themselves. These thieves dig up and carry away their potatoes from the patches, steal the fruit from the orchard and the grain from the barn. While considerable of this stealing is done in the daytime, much more occurs at night, between 2 and 3 o'clock being the favorite period for operating.

The farmers have become so incensed over their repeated losses that they are now discussing plans for organizing a vigilance committee to patrol the district at night and protect their property if not succeeding in bringing to book some of the guilty parties. The township authorities, while desirous of affording relief, are powerless because of the farmers' ignorance of the identity of the thieves, whom they know, however, to have steady employment. Swift and condign punishment, they say, will be meted out in all cases where evidence as to the guilty ones can be produced.

ANOTHER KIND OF VIOLATORS.

Equally bitter is the complaint of the citizen who arises each morning unrefreshed because of his inability to sleep on account of the constant annoyance, the night long, of tooting whistles. The suffering, in a few cases, is laid at the door of local manufacturing institutions, but the general complaint is of railways. Persons living in the immediate neighborhood of the various railroads claim that the engine whistles are, in some cases, opened when the city is entered and the shrill blasts, the last of which marks the passage of the train beyond the corporate limits, rouse from slumber, if the preceding lull has been of sufficient length to permit the luxury, the soundest sleeper. Section 113 of the revised ordinances says: "It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to blow or cause to be blown any steam whistle on a locomotive, engine or machine, in a loud or shrill or piercing manner within the corporate limits of the city of Massillon." A penalty of not less than $10 nor more than $50, or imprisonment in the city jail for thirty days, or both, is prescribed.

SOUTH'S CRY OF DISTRESS.

From the South End comes a cry of distress occasioned by the alleged deplorable condition of various alleys and side streets. Property-owners and passersby claim that while careful to clean their premises and refrain from depositing filth in alleys or on other public ground about the time the sanitary policeman made his rounds, there are citizens who have since lapsed into recklessness in regard to the law not equalled in the days previous to its passage. Section 121 of the ordinance states: "It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit in any manner whatsoever any dirt, paper, filthy straw, sweepings, ashes, filthy water, offal or refuse upon any street, sidewalk, alley or public ground within the limits of said city." The penalty is a fine of not less than $5 and not more than $20.

Blocker Dismissed.

Justice Franz Wednesday dismissed the case of the state against Peter Blocher, charged with having stolen $170 from the pocket of a companion named Miller, of Navarre, because of a lack of prosecution.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. Cheney for the last 13 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transaction, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

NEARBY TOWN NEWS

NEWMAN NOTES.

NEWMAN, Oct. 3.—Lorin B. Wise, of Canton, made a business visit to our village last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Young, of Massillon, visited at the home of John W. Myers last Friday.

A visit to the Navarre pottery found our old friend, Wm. G. Miller, the genial foreman, busy hustling to fill his increasing orders. His ware is the finest of its kind in the land.

Lewis W. DeHoff attended the county Republican meeting at Canton on Monday, and reports everything in good shape for a Republican victory in November for the entire ticket.

Mrs. Jennie Reese, of Massillon, spent from Friday to Monday with Newman friends.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Kleckner, a daughter, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Wolf.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Witter, of Massillon, and Mrs. Andrew Shuggart, of Cleveland, were Newman visitors part of last week.

Our public schools opened on Monday with A. O. Davis, of Clinton, as teacher of the advanced grade, and Miss Effie Zimmerman, of Sippo, in charge of the primary department.

What has become of the president of the sixty million dollar compressed air trust? We failed to hear from him this week, and no doubt some of his friends have missed their free reading.

Perce Smith has opened his coal mine on the Young farm and is again prepared to accommodate his friends with a No. 1 article for all purposes.

A young Republican came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Aston last week.

J. W. Hannan, the Newman mail carrier, has his horse broke to harness and is doing good work.

Hon. Andrew Roy is writing on the "American Miner" in the Miners' Journal and has now under consideration the first mining legislation in Ohio, in which he took a prominent part, and which at this time makes interesting reading, especially to those who can recall the transactions.

Robert Ralston, jr., after a term of study in dentistry with Dr. Chidester, of Massillon, has gone to Cleveland to complete his course, in which his many friends here wish him unbounded success. Mr. Ralston is a model young man and a diligent student in all that he undertakes. Having taught school for several years with success, he finally decided to take up dentistry as a profession. He will be sadly missed in the church and Sunday school work in our village.

Mrs. Mellie Young, who underwent a critical operation in the Cleveland hospital early in the spring, and was twice reported dead, has returned to her home greatly improved and looking well.

The coal mines are all running regular in this vicinity, and as a result everybody is happy with the McKinley prosperity.

CAMPCREEK ITEMS.

CAMPCREEK, Oct. 3.—James Collier, jr., fractured his collar bone, while engaged in a wrestling match with his brother Stephen on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Larker, of Cripple Creek, Colo., are visiting at the home of the former's parents.

Samuel Netzley and Mrs. Bettaker went to Wayne county to hunt for wild grapes last Wednesday.

Owing to symptoms of typhoid fever, medical authority restrained John Miller from performing his daily labor the greater part of the week.

Thomas Owens, who had his leg broken, can now walk by the aid of a cane.

H. F. Larker went to Navarre on business last Friday.

William Scott sprained his back in the Klondike mine last Wednesday, and has been idle ever since.

The social held at the home of Mrs. Kurtz last Saturday night by the Cross Roads Sunday school was a complete success.

When the congregation emerged from the Cross Roads church last Sunday they were much surprised to see a gang of gypsies halted on the highway.

Mr. Crow and family, Mr. Rickstraw and family and Mrs. Bettaker attended the dance at the Massillon state hospital Friday night.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, October 2, 1900:

LADIES.

Balzer, Miss May	Keesey, Miss Florence E
Bayless, Miss Emma	Leng, Mrs C
Ebrett, Mrs Rachel	Miller, Miss Emma
	Walker, Mrs Frank

MEN.

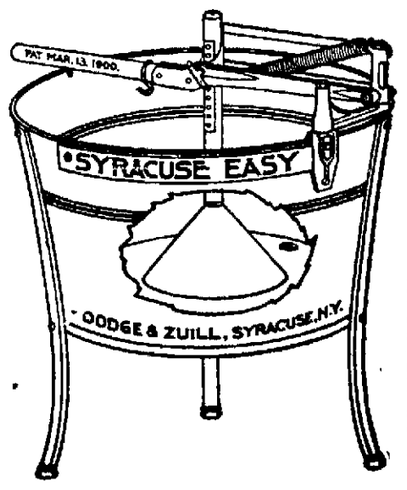
Casby, Charles, jr	Hells, Gried H
Chapman, Thos	McConnauky, H M
Crocbolt, J T	Sellhern, Rev. Henry
Elwell, A T	Speelman, Geo
Harman, Edw	Yost, J L

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

COMMON SENSE

IS A HOME PRODUCT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.



The easiest way to do a thing, and do it well, is common sense put into practice. Tiresome and destructive methods of washing are neither good sense or common sense.

THE SYRACUSE "EASY"

Is a plain, practical, common sense device for generating and utilizing the power in the air to force the suds through clothes to clean them.

It is air pressure that raises water in a suction pump; we use the same force to pump suds through the fabrics. Air power is everywhere—free; use it for washing. That is good common sense. Does air clean the clothes? No. It is soap and water that does the cleaning on its way through the meshes of the cloth. Air pressure forces the suds and no more. Rubbing does the same thing—forces the suds—and no more. Both get suds through the fabrics, one by a method that is graceful, easy and sensible, the other by a method that is harsh, destructive, slow and tiresome. The "EASY" in operation demonstrates these facts. Send for circulars.

DODGE & ZUILL, Syracuse, N. Y.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

GOOD QUAIL SHOOTING.

Sportsmen Are In Clover In the Northwest.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD DOGS.

Favorite Type Is the Setter—Hunters Find That the Fields and Forests Abound In Immense Coveys of "Bob-whites"—Chicago Sportsman's Experience With Angry Farmers.

This is the height of the hunting season in Minnesota for quail and chickens, and sportsmen are here enjoying the excellent shooting of the "bobwhite," says L. E. Cavalier, the Chicago Times-Herald's correspondent, writing from St. Paul under date of Sept. 15. Quail are as plentiful along the timber bordered streams as blackbirds in a cornfield.

Hunting in all its phases forms the principal topic of conversation among the citizens of all the northwest towns. Every other man is a sportsman and keeps a hunting dog and of course a gun. More attention is paid to the former than to the latter, possession of a good hunting dog being the first requisite, the gun an after consideration. Any kind of a gun will do, but only a good dog can find quail.

The setter is the favorite type of dog, the Irish setter predominating, and what these prairie farmers do not know about a dog is not worth knowing. They congregate at night and tell of their successes during the day and of the working of their dogs. They will brag up the canines and never take any credit to themselves for good marksmanship when they bring in a full game bag. They put the dog first in all their calculations. When a stranger arrives, he immediately becomes an object of interest, and before he is quite settled he is engaged in conversation with several who are anxious to sell him a dog or to be retained as a guide to lead him to the best hunting grounds.

N. F. Palmer, a New York capitalist now traveling through the west, tells of his experience, from which a general character of the quail shooting in this locality may be had. "We participated in our first North Dakota bird hunt a few mornings ago and found before lunch 22 coveys of birds, averaging about 15 birds to the covey. Between the three of us we killed 41 as big, fine, fat birds as I ever saw."

"Did you ever hunt in South Dakota along the Missouri?" said a well known Chicago sportsman who for obvious reasons is withholding his name from publication. He does not know whether there is a warrant out for him or not. "Well, I have often run across vicious and quarrelsome farmers in my hunting journeys, but I never yet saw a class that I could not satisfy or jolly in some way. I struck a community settled by Bohemians and Russians—ran right into them—and found excellent hunting, for the reason, as I learned afterward, that these people do not hunt nor do they permit hunters from the towns to go upon their fields. There were three of us, with a driver, and we were getting the finest chicken shooting I think I ever saw, when we heard shouting at a distance and could see a number of individuals skimming over the prairie in our direction.

"Our driver shouted to us some warning, and we diverted our attention from the birds to the oncoming men, women and children, and as they came nearer we were convinced that we were up against a lot of Boxers. They were armed with pitchforks, scythes, hoes, rakes, clubs, and, in fact, all the light agricultural implements were represented in their armament.

"They could speak only in broken English, and whether it was Bohemian or Russian it made little difference to us. On they came like a herd of wild cattle, clamoring and motioning to us to get out of the country or trouble would follow. Instinctively we threw up our guns when the enemy came within 50 feet and brought them to a dead halt. But we couldn't stop their tongues. There was a young girl in the crowd of about 40, and after asking them what caused the excitement she said that the men were angry because city hunters came upon their fields.

"They hated city men, she said, and only a short time before three men from the east had been severely pounded by this same crowd. They had caused the arrest of the ringleaders, and this had further angered the natives. I replied to the girl that we would leave the fields when we got through shooting and directed her to tell her friends to keep at a respectful distance. We moved on a little farther to where the dogs had set a covey and motioned our driver to follow. We had scarcely turned around when there was a rush for the team and wagon and a yell from the driver. These crazed and angry farmers actually began unhitching the horses, when I and my companions got our 'mad' up and sailed into them. Three or four shots over their heads rattled them, and we began clubbing them. We finally concluded it was getting too warm for us and started away. But all the afternoon we could see some of the crowd following us, and for 20 miles we had a most unpleasant feeling that the trouble was not ended, and when we reached the station of Hartford and learned that a train would soon arrive we dismissed our driver and headed for St. Paul. We are going to finish our hunting in North Dakota, where the hospitality of the farmers is proverbial."

The Proper Shade.

Madge is about as up to date as stylish girls are made;
Her seashore tan, strange to relate, is just the Chinese shade.

—Indianapolis Journal.

ESCAPED IN BATHING SUITS.

Thrilling Experience of Two Houston Women In the Galveston Storm.

Mrs. Bergman, wife of Manager Bergman of the Houston Opera House, gave a thrilling account of her escape during the Galveston storm, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. She was summering in a cottage on Rosenberg avenue two blocks back from the beach. At 10 o'clock on Saturday, Sept. 8, the water was up about three feet, and she donned a bathing suit and proceeded to the Olympia to talk over the long distance phone to her husband in Houston. At the Olympia she was waist deep in water. At 2 o'clock the water about her house was so deep she became alarmed, and in a bathing suit she and her sister evacuated the high cottage they occupied. The neighbors living in the next house, being old Galvestonians, laughed at them. Out of that family of 15 there were saved 3, and they only because they were down town. Mrs. Bergman and her sister started for the central telephone office, the water being from waist to armpit deep. Both are expert swimmers, and they buffeted the winds and waves for several blocks.

Finally they spied a negro with a dray. They chartered him for $2 to take them to the central telephone station. After proceeding two blocks the mule was drowned, and all were washed off the dray, the negro being lost. Mrs. Bergman and her sister by wading and swimming reached the telephone station and found refuge until the firemen commenced to bring dead bodies into the building. Then they concluded to go to Belton's livery stable, where Mr. Bergman kept his horse. This was the hardest part of the trip, although the distance was only 600 yards. It was in the heart of the city, and glass, bricks, slate and timbers flew in showers.

At Belton's they remained until next morning. At 6 o'clock Sunday morning, the storm having abated, they started back to their home. The only vestige of it or of the houses for blocks around was a hitching post. All was a sandy waste. In the back yard lay a dead baby. This frightened them, but before going far on the way back they saw scores of dead bodies and met men, women and children maimed and bleeding, homeless and bereft of family. It was an awful night and day they put in, with nothing on but bathing suits and nothing to eat. Passing a store they saw the plate glass windows all broken. The background was lined with black cloth. This they seized, and, securing a pair of scissors at the stable and needles and thread, they soon had two well fitting and well made gowns, which they wore until they reached Houston the other day.

MAY FIND MISSING LINK.

Dr. Ortmann Thinks Vanderbilt Expedition Will Find It In Java.

Dr. A. E. Ortmann, curator of invertebrate paleontology in Princeton university, is of the opinion that the Vanderbilt expedition to Java will succeed in finding the bones of the Pithecanthropus, or missing link. In an interview the other day at Princeton, N. J., with a representative of the Philadelphia Times Dr. Ortmann said: "Professor Dubois found traces of the animal in a marine deposit in Java in the early part of this decade. The thigh bone, a tooth and part of the skull were found in an area not exceeding ten miles in diameter.

"When the bones were brought to Holland in 1895, Professor Virchow of Berlin declared that the bones were not of the same species. The reasons he advanced for this were twofold. In the first place the thigh bone had been broken and healed again, which the Berlin savant declared to be proof positive that the bone was that of a human, for a wild animal could not heal a broken limb itself, and in the second place the animal could not belong to the human race, for the skull had a different character from a human skull.

"These arguments, however, were demolished by Professor Coates of Philadelphia, who produced specimens of broken legs of monkeys healed by nature, and by a German professor who showed that the skulls of certain Indian races in South America had the same character as the skull found by Dubois. Virchow is too prominent a scientist for his opinion to be slighted, but I consider that the proofs in favor of the existence of the rest of the bones are overwhelming. I confidently believe that Mr. Vanderbilt's expedition will be successful."

Dr. Ortmann was a member of the Peary relief expedition last year and has written several scientific books.

Great Grape Crop Expected.

Official estimates received by competing railroads show that the grape yield in the Chautauqua belt this year will aggregate 7,000 carloads, with a minimum weight of 24,000 tons, says an Erie special in the Philadelphia Times. This means that 21,000,000 baskets of grapes will be shipped from the Chautauqua belt alone this season. An idea of the quantity can be gained from the statement that 210,000,000 pounds of grapes will reach the market in these baskets. Early varieties are already being shipped in quantities. Prices rule low.

Enormous Apple Crop.

This year's apple crop in North America is expected to be the largest ever known. The horticultural statisticians predict from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 barrels, which will be a supply of more than one barrel for every inhabitant of the United States.

What Japan Is Doing.

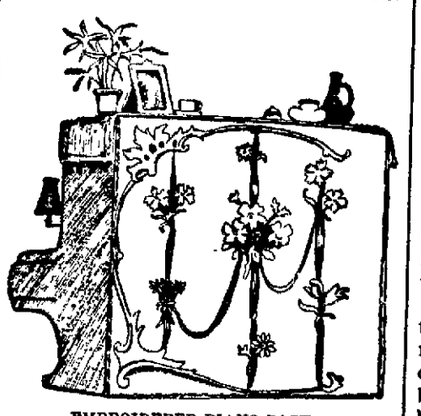
Japan, with characteristic enterprise, says the Washington Star, appears to be accompanying a large amount of fighting in Asia with a comparatively small conversational accompaniment.

DECORATIVE ART.

HANDSOME THOUGH SIMPLE EMBROIDERIES FOR THE PIANO.

A Bold Design of Ribbon Streamers and Flowers For a Piano Back—A Charming Keyboard Sachet or Protector—A Good Couvrette.

Beautiful embroideries used for the decoration of the pianoforte and its accessories are distinctly in accord with the fitness of things, a linking together of the gentle arts which can never be out of place. There is a variety of ways in which the skill of the em-



EMBROIDERED PIANO BACK.

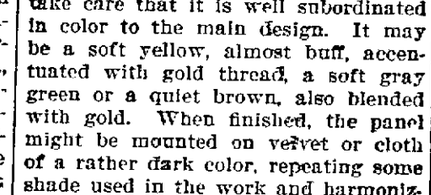
broideress can be made to do honor to the art of the musician. Ever since it has been wisely recognized that the right position for a cottage piano is not to be pushed back against the wall, but to stand well out into the room, the question of how to turn its somewhat uncompromising expanse of back to decorative account has been one for careful consideration. Sometimes the solution is productive of extremely pleasing results, sometimes very much the reverse.

When it serves the purpose of a screen, breaking up the formal arrangement of the chairs and sofas and creating a pleasant little alcove or fireside corner, no method is more satisfactory than to cover it, screenwise, with an effective panel of embroidery. Such a scheme is suggested in the sketch, the idea of the designer being that the needlework should harmonize in character with the pretty flowered and beribboned chintzes which now lend their charm to many a drawing room or boudoir.

For the background is advised a Roman satin, moire velours or poplin, ivory white or warm cream in tone. The ribbon streamers and festoons could be literally rendered and quickly worked in the soft tinted French galons used for broad ribbon embroidery, laid down with an outline of fine Japanese gold thread. A charming effect would be given by twining together two ribbons of different colors—say rose and pink or pale green and white. Embroider the flowers in their natural coloring in filo floss silk, with touches of chenille in the stems, foliage and centers. In working the scroll border take care that it is well subordinated in color to the main design. It may be a soft yellow, almost buff, accentuated with gold thread, a soft gray green or a quiet brown, also blended with gold. When finished, the panel might be mounted on velvet or cloth of a rather dark color, repeating some shade used in the work and harmonizing with the prevailing tones of the surroundings. Linen worked with flax thread or fine tapestry wool might be substituted with excellent effect for the materials above described.

When a piano is constantly left open, it is a capital plan to protect the keys by covering them with a narrow strip of silk. This gives an opportunity for charming needlework decoration. Suppose the keyboard cover to be of white or pale tinted satin, the design—for instance, branches of almond blossom—should be in fine ribbon work and a scroll with its motto, "Music, When Soft Voices Die, Vibrates In the Memory," outlined in gold or silver thread. There should be a lining of thinly quilted silk, pink or green, which could be delicately perfumed with violet, lemon verbena or any other favorite sachet powder.

Nowhere is good needlework seen to better advantage than adapted as a rug or couvrette to throw over the end of a grand piano. A refined and simple but at the same time exceedingly effective design is that which completes my suggestions in the second sketch. The coloring must, of course, be suited to the room for which it is intended, but an agreeable scheme would be to work the cones in white flax thread, in satin stitch with black outline and stems, on a ground of cucumber green linen, crushed strawberry or some other artistic shade. If a strong color effect be aimed at, the rug might be of flame colored silk, the design being worked in rope silk. The points of the large cones could be embroidered in a light blue green, shading to green at the base, those of the smaller ones in lemon yellow, shading to chestnut



COVER FOR END OF GRAND PIANO.

brown. Here a black outline would materially help the effect. Other articles which are happy subjects for effective work in bold conventional designs are covers for the piano stool and for the music portfolio.

Summer Squash.

Peel, seed and slice fresh summer squashes; leave in cold water ten minutes. Put into salted boiling water and cook 20 minutes. Mash in a colander, pressing out the water. Season with salt, pepper and butter.

THE SHIRT WAIST MAN.

Has He Come to Stay or Is He but a Passing Wave of Fashion?

'Not only in New York, but in all the other large cities and even at the summer resorts, the question of sticking to the conventional coat or casting it aside in favor of the cool and comfortable negligee shirt is being actively discussed, says the New York Herald in a resume of the situation, in which occur the following items:

It goes without saying that a man who presumes to cast aside his coat in any place where people congregate must wear a negligee shirt with either a white turndown collar or an attached collar of the same material as the shirt. The old fashioned "biled" shirt, with its stiff bosom and free and easy way of opening in the back, would never do at all. Nor is the stand up collar, which reveals the uncertain progress of the tie for the entire distance around the neckband, more permissible. Suspenders of course are absolutely tabooed. The unfortunate man whose physical conformation makes it impossible for him to hold up his trousers by means of a belt cannot hope to adopt the new custom.

This matter of a proper junction between shirt and trousers is indeed the nicest point that the shirt waist man is called upon to consider. Properly, no buttons should show on the outside of his trousers band. His belt, which should be of fairly generous width, must pass through loops on the trousers, so arranged that the top of the belt is flush with the waist line of the trousers. To be de rigueur no part of the trousers should be allowed to show above the belt.

Although it is scarcely a month since the first shirt waist man to appear in New York walked down Broadway calmly oblivious of the inquisitive glances turned upon him, one need only look about to be convinced that the costume has gained many adherents. On the streets, especially in the down town office district, the shirt waist man

A SHIRT WAIST MAN.

is too numerous to attract special attention. In the restaurants of this quarter which men alone patronize he is by no means an uncommon figure.

It is likely that within another month coatless men if correctly garbed in every particular will be served without question in all the eating places restricted to male patronage.

Rapid as has been the progress of the reform in New York, it has gone even farther in some other cities. In Baltimore, for example, the costume is so far recognized that the fashionable young women have countenanced it and are willing to receive calls from their male friends or to accompany them to public places in these hot midsummer evenings without questioning the absence of coats.

The ancient and honorable city of Boston, which takes all matters of culture and fashion seriously, seems to be fully reconciled to the shirt waist man. Indeed he may be said to have been welcomed there almost without question. While the number of men with courage enough to walk along Washington street without coats in their possession has not reached formidable proportions, thousands daily go half way and carry their coats over their arms in indication that they are ready to relinquish them on the slightest encouragement.

Careful investigation in the principal cities and summer resorts shows that as a rule the young men hail the proposed change with delight, while their elders, presumably more conservative, regard it with slight favor. The most hardened objectors to the new style seem to be the proprietors of theaters, restaurants and other places of public entertainment. In most of these places there are rules, written or unwritten, against serving men without coats, and instances are multiplying daily of the ejection of men from such places because of their departure from the established custom.

Up to the present time the shirt waist man's efforts to invade the theaters have been generally unsuccessful.

The Secret of Crisp Bacon.

How many know that bacon should be thoroughly chilled just before cooking if it is to be crisp, asks Table Talk. To serve it in thin, crisp curls it is wisest to cut it at home. Have a sharp knife and shave it as thinly as possible, then lay on ice or in ice water until very firm. Have the pan very hot, drain the slices for a moment, then lay in the pan. They will curl up almost instantly and should be rolled over with a fork until evenly colored. In three minutes they will be done.

GOLD DUST
THE BEST
Washing Powder

CLASH WITH RUSSIANS.

Americans Bound For Siberia Balked by Cossacks.

THE LATTER ARE OUTWITTED.

Strange Adventure of Prospectors, Resulting In Transportation of Thirty Russian Subjects to Nome. The Case Is Being Investigated.

The first clash between the American prospectors and the Russians seems to have resulted in a victory for the Americans, who retired from the field, but brought off with them a Russian civil engineer and 30 Cossack prisoners, writes a correspondent at Nome, Alaska, to the New York Evening Post. The battle was a bloodless one, but only tact and judgment seem to have saved it from being a serious matter. The Cossacks and their leader are now in Nome, and their conduct is being inquired into by Colonel Evans and Captain Jarvis of the treasury department at the custom house. The affair was somewhat sensational, and the story of it is this:

The Samoa, a 500 ton steam whaler, left San Francisco some time ago with a prospecting party aboard, bound for the west coast of Siberia and armed, it is said, with a concession from the Russian government giving permission to search for minerals there. The concessionists were led by a Mr. Roberts, and with them was a Russian, one Dadouneditch, a civil engineer, who said he was familiar with the country to which the ship was going. The investigation showed that Captain Johnson of the Samoa, at the request of Dadouneditch, hailed the Russian transport Yakout off the coast of Siberia and took aboard 30 Cossacks who were to be employed as laborers. Up to that time Dadouneditch had exercised no authority in the expedition, but on the Cossacks coming aboard he immediately set up for the chief in place of Roberts, the organizer and representative of the concessionists. Considerable friction was at once created, and as the expedition went on there were constant collisions between the two factions. The Cossacks became very arrogant and threatened to put the Americans ashore if they were not more submissive.

The Russians, it is said, wished to take possession of the vessel and of the property of the Americans. Finally the matter became so serious that it was evident that the expedition could not go on with any hope of success, and Captain Johnson headed for Nome, the nearest port, whither he brought the Russian engineer and his company of Cossacks. The authorities here have decided to return the Cossacks to Russia and put a strong presentation of the affair before the United States government at Washington without delay.

One or two other prospecting parties armed with similar concessions are now on the Siberian coast, and in view of the present instance considerable anxiety is felt as to their treatment. There has, however, been no rush of unauthorized prospectors to Siberia, as was confidently predicted last spring, and ships at Nome which tried to get passengers for that purpose failed to do so. The Corwin has touched at various native villages from Indian point to far beyond East cape and seen nothing of prospecting parties, nor have the natives at these places reported any.

Early in June the Corwin spoke the steamship Progress, from Vladivostok, with an English company aboard. This company was originally organized in Russia, but the Russians sold out their concession and stock to the English. Mr. Vanderlip, an American mining engineer, was the Russian representative in this expedition. The Corwin guided the Progress, whose captain was unfamiliar with the waters, through the ice in to Indian point and left all on board well and enthusiastic as to ultimate success.

Pet Red Birds Were Dyed.

The residents of Rogers Park have awakened to the fact that some beautiful red birds, to which they have lately been trying to teach the art of song, belong to the species of plain, ordinary, common English sparrows decked in the dye which a peddler magician had treated them for purposes of trade, says a Chicago dispatch. Richard Schoren is the originator of this wonderful evolution, and on his representation that the cruel game laws prohibited the sale of song birds and that dealers had to dispose of their stock for a "mere song" he won the confidence of the innocent residents of Edgewater, Rogers Park and Evanston and sold the plebeian but useful sparrows at 75 cents each. The self respecting sparrows of the suburbs are now trying to live down the disgrace of taking into their ranks the abandoned members who are covered with red dye.

PERILOUS FEATS.

They Are Performed by a Boy While Walking In His Sleep.

Leroy H. Stephens is startling the Flint Creekers by his marvelous sleep-walking feats, says a correspondent of the New York Journal. Stephens is 14 years old, and ever since he was able to walk he has performed much of that exercise during his sleeping hours.

His latest exploit was when he ascended a ladder which stood against the frame of a new barn that is being built on his father's farm and walked 80 feet along the ridgepole, picked up a huge wooden mallet, returned along the narrow beam 40 feet above the ground and descended the ladder. Then he carefully laid the mallet in a tool chest and went back to bed.

The boy's father and a group of neighbors watched him during his perilous proceeding, but dared not awaken him for fear he would fall.

The boy's parents are Mr. and Mrs. James Stephens. The family moved to Flint Creek from Pittston, Pa., four years ago. As Mr. Stephens sat down to supper last night he mentioned the fact that the carpenters who had been at work upon his new barn had left the mallet on the top of the framework of the building, where he feared it might be blown off and injure some one beneath.

This is supposed to have fastened itself in Leroy's mind, and, during his sleep he acted upon the impression.

A party of neighbors returning late from an entertainment observed a white robed figure going from the Stephens house to the barn. They aroused Mr. Stephens, who recognized his somnambulistic son, and they all watched him.

In the morning he knew nothing of his adventure and could not be convinced that he had left his bed.

Although Leroy is carefully watched at night, he has evaded his parents many times. Two years ago his father saw him collect a pair of shoes, half a dozen stockings and two sheets and conceal them in an old hollow log 40 rods from the house.

On another occasion he took all the forks and spoons from the dining table and hid them in the ash barrel.

At one time he went to the carriage house, took a set of harness to pieces and hid all the separate parts, and again he left his bed and finished out the night sleeping on the ground under a tree in the yard.

The boy's parents will consult specialists to see if he cannot be cured of his sleepwalking habit, as they fear some of his night exploits may be fatal.

PROTECTING COLLEGE SEALS

Whisky Man Has a Supreme Court Decision In His Favor.

The registration recently by a liquor dealer of the names and seals of the prominent universities and colleges as trademarks for his brands of whisky, says a Washington correspondent, was in accordance with a supreme court decision, and the only remedy for the colleges, it is declared, lies in the courts. Another liquor dealer, who had become annoyed by the efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance union to stop the sale of liquor, adopted the initials W. C. T. U. as a brand for whisky. To secure his right to use these initials he applied to the patent office for the registration of his trademark, and the application was granted. The members of the organization applied for an injunction to prevent their use as a trademark, and the case was fought all through the courts. The liquor dealer finally won. Commissioner of Patents Duell decided therefore that he must register the trademark in the case of the colleges and let them fight the matter out in the courts.

Since then the names, seals or coats of arms of these universities have been registered as trademarks: Brown, Princeton, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Lehigh, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Swarthmore, Columbia, Chicago, Yale, Oxford and Cambridge.

Some surprise has been expressed that no applications for registration of their corporate seals or other heraldic devices have ever been filed by the universities themselves, which would of course bar their registration by others. It was explained at the patent office that one reason probably was that the lifetime of a trademark was only 14 years and it would scarcely be worth while to register it for so short a period.

Rescued 29 Shipwrecked Seamen.

New York, Oct. 1.—Te British tramp steamer Glengoil, which arrived from Alexandria, Egypt, and other ports in the Mediterranean brought into port 29 shipwrecked seamen, taken from the British ship Nonpareil on September 22. Their vessel foundered shortly after they abandoned her. One of the crew of the Glengoil was crushed and swept away while helping make the rescue.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEW INDUSTRY OPENED

United States to Begin Cultivation of India Rubber Tree.

WILL SAVE MANY MILLIONS.

Thirty Million Dollars May Be Expended Annually Under the American Flag—Great Future For Our Island Possessions Unquestioned. Enormous Increase In the Imports.

More than $100,000,000 worth of india rubber has been imported into the United States during the past four years and more than $60,000,000 worth in the last two years. A decade ago the annual importations of india rubber amounted to about $15,000,000. Now they exceed $30,000,000 and are steadily increasing. Practically all of the importations of rubber come in crude form for use of manufacturers, who are constantly extending its application to various new lines of industry. Northern Brazil, southern Mexico, the West Indies, central Africa, India, the Straits Settlements and the Dutch East Indies supply this increasingly important feature of our importations. Probably no single article has made a more rapid growth in its relations to manufactures, and consequently commerce, in the past few years than rubber. As a consequence attention is now being given to the cultivation and systematic production of the various plants and trees from which it can be produced.

The above statement is suggested by the receipts by the treasury bureau of statistics at Washington of a publication detailing the systematic efforts being made for the cultivation of india rubber trees and plants in the British colonies, especially those of central and South Africa. This, coupled with the well known fact that our department of agriculture has already begun experiments and inquiries in this line in the island territories of the United States, adds greatly to the interest in this question and to the possibility that the $30,000,000 a year which we are now sending out of the country for this product may be expended under the American flag and among American producers. The fact that southern Mexico and central America are natural producers of india rubber in considerable and increasing quantities and that large quantities are produced in and exported from the islands and mainland immediately adjacent to the Philippines suggests great possibilities in this line both in Cuba, Porto Rico and in the Hawaiian and Philippine islands.

India rubber is not, as is generally supposed, the product of a single tree, but, on the contrary, is produced from a variety of trees and plants. Some of these flourish only in a moist soil and atmosphere, while others thrive on stony soil provided they receive ample though intermittent rainfall, though in all cases a tropical or subtropical climate is requisite. Most of the india rubber of South and Central America and India is from trees, but in the islands of the Indian archipelago the supply of rubber is chiefly from a gigantic creeper, which in five years' growth attains a length of 200 feet and from 20 to 30 inches in circumference and which yields annually from 50 to 60 pounds of caoutchouc. Java, Sumatra, Penang, Singapore and French Indo-China are already large producers of crude india rubber, or caoutchouc, and its production in the West Indies has been sufficient to indicate the entire practicability of its being made an important industry in Cuba and Porto Rico as well as in the Hawaiian, Philippine and Samoan islands.

The following table shows the value of the importations of crude india rubber and gutta percha into the United States in each fiscal year from 1890 to 1900:

1890.....	14,854,512	1896.....	16,781,533
1891.....	18,020,804	1897.....	17,558,163
1892.....	19,833,090	1898.....	25,545,291
1893.....	17,964,667	1899.....	31,875,207
1894.....	15,162,333	1900.....	31,555,493
1895.....	18,475,382		

FLASH AROUND THE WORLD.

Wireless Telegrapher's Prediction of Marvelous Work.

M. Guarini has decided to experiment with his repeating system of wireless telegraphy between Brussels and Antwerp, says the Philadelphia Press. With his apparatus he says he can send a dispatch around the world in one hour.

He further states that his telegraphic system between New York and London would cost only $97,330, whereas a cable costs many millions. The experiment will be made with a repeater at Malines, which is half way between Antwerp and Brussels.

West Indians on Pan-American Fair.

Louis H. Ayme, United States consul to Guadaloupe, says that in the West Indies the Pan-American exposition is considered much more important than the Centennial exposition of 1876 and that hundreds of natives are preparing to come to it.

Retrospection.

These are the days when the summer hotel man begins to think of his nine months' vacation, says the New York World, while his ex-boarders begin to figure on how to catch up for next summer.

A Likely Reason.

The empress dowager was once a hired girl. This may be the reason, says the Peoria Herald-Transcript, that she does not care a snap about the breaking up of China.

The Erse Language.

Ten thousand Irish children are being taught the Erse language.

FARM, ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

BY J. S. TRIGG.

Copyright, 1900, by J. S. Trigg, Rockford, Ia.

Correspondence Solicited.

Iowa furnishes 10.4 per cent of the butter made in this country, Pennsylvania 8 per cent, New York 9.3 per cent.

Be it said to the credit of the Chinaman that he never lets a weed grow on his farm or garden and never sends his old parents to the poorhouse.

One corn shredder will very easily do all the work needed for four farmers, and it may be owned jointly very advantageously by such a syndicate.

Nine Michigan milkmen were recently held up and fined from $25 to $500 each for using formaldehyde in the milk which they sold their customers.

Stock will eat the whole of the corn plant when it is put into ensilage, will leave about 10 per cent of it when shredded and still more when it is thrashed.

The fall and winter product of the creameries situated in the corn belt owes much of its fine flavor to the corn fed to the cows. The summer flavor comes mostly from the blue grass.

Hundreds of quarter section farms in the west will this year turn off close to $1,000 worth of Poland-China hogs, and it is not a difficult thing to do when the cholera lets the hogs alone.

The retail value of flowers sold in the United States each year is over $12,000,000, of which $6,000,000 goes for roses and $4,000,000 for carnations, no other flowers approaching these in popularity.

There are over 100 varieties of plums of the American type which are perfectly adapted to the climatic conditions north of latitude 42, where the European, Japan, Chickasaw and other types are total failures.

The meat in the cocoanut in the oleomargarine controversy lies almost wholly in the fact that a pound of genuine butter cannot be produced for much less than 16 cents, while the oleo can be made and is made for 5 cents per pound and even less.

If oleo, the "poor man's butter," can be made for 5 cents a pound, he should by every right be able to get it at a retail price of not to exceed 8 or 10 cents. The poor man is paying two prices for it today just because it is sold to him as butter.

It is a well established fact that to allow a calf to suck the cow even for a few days when first born is to injure the milking capacity of the cow for the season. Calves should be allowed to suck just once to clean out the dam's udder, but no more.

There is a peculiar significance connected with the reference to the grasshopper as a burden as found in the Bible when it is known that 40,000,000 out of 53,000,000 square miles of the land surface of the globe are subject to the scourge of these insects.

Farmers' mutual insurance companies have their trouble as well as the old line companies. The officials of such companies sometimes run on to an old scamp of a granger who would just as soon beat his brother farmers as some old soulless corporation.

When a farmer gets rid of the mortgage on the old farm and begins to keep a deposit in the local bank, he is very apt to be impressed with the slavery incident to keeping a dairy of cows on his farm and quite likely to quit it for some easier method of working his farm.

Because of the splendid dairy training the Dane receives at the hands of his government it comes that the best butter makers of the western creameries are very largely Danes. In some localities a butter maker can hardly secure employment at a creamery unless his name ends in "son."

We saw a few days since a bed of seedling evergreens the second year from the seed, the bed 4 feet wide and 200 feet long, which was worth nearly $300 to the owner to sell the trees at wholesale. At this rate an acre of such trees, allowing for the paths between the beds, would be worth not far from $20,000.

Select the March pullets for winter layers. Give them a well lighted and roomy house, feed sparingly of corn and liberally of wheat, oats, bran, with some form of fresh meat, such as butcher scraps, liver or the like; give a warm slop mess once a day, make them scratch for their food and look out for lice. Do this, and you shall have eggs in plenty.

Modern inventions extend the period of usefulness of old men. The other day we came across grandpa, 75 and pretty stiff with rheumatism, comfortably seated on a gang plow with a sunshade over his head driving three steady old horses and turning over 3½ acres a day. Without this modern plow about all grandpa could have done would be to play with the kids and sit on the porch and smoke.

If a man should undertake to cradle his crop of grain by hand, as was the mode 50 years ago, all his neighbors would leave their work to make fun of him, but this would be no more an out of date proceeding than is the manner in which many men undertake to manage a dairy of cows.

The good sister who teaches a class in Sunday school and is active in all good work needs the prayers of the church on Monday when she finds her neighbor's hens have about ruined her flower garden. She can only go into the house and cry and wish so much that she were a man that she might do the subject justice.

Peace, plenty and prosperity prevail on all American farms this year. As a matter of fact, we do not recall a year when crops were better, prices more satisfactory or when there was a greater freedom from the various climatic, insectivorous and epidemic pests which so often rob the farmer of his well earned reward.

Axtell, the most noted horse which the west ever produced, is to be sold at auction for what he will bring. He was sold to an Indiana syndicate when a 3-year-old for $105,000 and has earned for his owners $240,000 in the stud. He is now 14 years old, with the largest list of fast trotters to his credit of any sire which America has ever produced.

Every western congressman should be reminded by the farmers of his district, and reminded good and hard, that he has a duty to these constituents with reference to his vote on the Grout oleomargarine bill, which will come up as soon as congress assembles in December. The farmers in this instance should make their power felt in politics.

Where the farm is devoted almost exclusively to dairying it is better to make up the dairy herd from cows of the special dairy types, but where it is only a side issue on the farm, say 10 or 15 cows on a quarter section farm, the question of beef production cannot be ignored, and a registered beef sire should be at the head of every such herd.

A fact of considerable importance to stockmen is that the second growth of Kaffir corn, sorghum and probably of field or sweet corn is a most deadly poison to stock, death occurring in less than one hour after eating of such food. The reason of this is not yet understood, and the peculiar toxic qualities of such vegetation are still a mystery to the scientists.

The finest forests of merchantable timber in the world are located on the Pacific coast. As yet these forests have hardly been touched. This will never in any sense be cheap timber owing to the difficulty of converting these enormous trees into lumber. South Africa, the Hawaiian Islands, Australia and several of the European countries are already drawing on this supply.

Here's some questions for the boys and girls. Now, answer quick without thinking: How does a horse get up after lying down? How does a cow get up? When eating grass, why does a horse feed backward toward himself and a cow forward away from herself? When picketed out, why will a cow usually feed from left to right and twist up the rope and a horse from right to left and untwist it?

The delicate and fugitive flavor which makes what is termed good butter is in no sense the result of manipulation, but of the food which is the foundation of the butter fat. While imperfect and careless manipulation of the milk easily annihilates this delicate flavor or changes it into one wholly unpleasant, it is also true that the food of the cow creates it in the first place, and if the food is wrong the flavor will be wanting.

The fear is expressed by one of the leading agricultural journals of the country that the introduction of the Belgian hare will prove a nuisance and calamity after the manner of the introduction of the English rabbit into Australia. When the common rabbit of the north cannot begin to hold his own with the small boy, the hound, the ferret, the pot hunter and the sportsman, there is no danger that the Belgian hare will overrun the country.

An interesting fact in connection with the coniferous forests of the Pacific slope is that as the original timber is removed a new growth of the same varieties of timber immediately springs up. With the white pine forests of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan the reverse is true, the new growth of timber never being white pine, but usually poplar and jack pine. This fact of the western forests being able to reproduce themselves suggests very forcibly the wisdom of the government in taking proper steps to secure some practical form of forestry work whereby this wonderful timber tract may be maintained and not ruthlessly slaughtered, as has been the case with all our forests on the Atlantic coasts.

OUR NEW TENNIS QUEEN

Mrs. J. J. Astor Won September Cup For Doubles at Newport.

TOOK FIVE SETS TO DECIDE MATCH

Mrs. Astor Badly Rattled at First, but She Braced Up Wonderfully in Time to Win—Hard Fight Put Up by Miss Blight and Mr. Gerald Lowthers.

Hail to the new tennis queen, Mrs. John Jacob Astor! Never was there a more popular victory. Today Mrs. Astor is the holder of the September cup for tennis doubles, presented by her own husband, says a Newport special dispatch to the New York World. With Mr. Cyril Hatch, late of the rough riders, she won the finals, defeating Miss Alice Blight and Mr. Gerald Lowthers of the British legation after an intensely exciting five set match.

Of course the play drew the elite to the Casino courts. It was cold and raw. Everybody brought wraps of all kinds. Everything was conducted in the most approved manner, just as if it had been for the world's championship. Harry Lehr and Tom Sedgwick were the linesmen and Stuyvesant Leroy the referee.

"Play!" cried Mr. Leroy, mounting up in his high chair at 11 a. m., and there was a buzz of expectation from

MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

the hundred fashionables that lined the well turfed court. Mrs. Astor won the toss. She was very nervous. The color in her cheeks had faded. She took the serve and went all to pieces. She and her partner lost the first game, where they had been expected to win.

"What's the matter?" whispered everybody.

Plainly Mrs. Astor was badly rattled, and she and her partner lost the first set without winning a game. The second set was more even, and finally Mr. Leroy called off, "Four games all!" Mrs. Astor braced suddenly and wonderfully and with some superb, well placed shots won the set with ease, her partner having little to do. But the third set went against Mrs. Astor and Mr. Hatch by a score of two games to six, and their friends gave up hope. Not so Mrs. Astor.

"We'll win yet," she whispered to Mr. Hatch when the fourth set began, and to lose it meant to lose the match. But the first game went to Miss Blight and Mr. Lowthers. And that was their last for the set. Mrs. Astor, flushed pink with excitement and aided by her partner's fine playing, they ran out the set, 6—1.

And now it was the last and deciding set, with the score two sets all. The admirers of both ladies were cheering excitedly and bursting their gloves with applause. The tension was at the breaking point. Each side won game after game in turn with exciting regularity till the referee called out, "Five games all!"

To win two games in succession meant victory for either side. Mrs. Astor had a few words of conference with her partner and then began to serve. She won the game.

"One more and we win!" whispered Mr. Hatch.

They did it. Amid thundering applause Mr. Leroy cried, "Set and match!" for Mrs. Astor and Mr. Hatch, and the greatest tennis that Newport has seen this summer was at an end. Mr. Hatch wrung Mrs. Astor's hand warmly, and then their opponents came up to congratulate too.

Colonel and Mrs. Astor left Newport the other night for the season, departing for Ferncliff, their big place on the Hudson at Rhinebeck, aboard the palatial Nourmahal.

American Hotel In England.

The first real American hotel in England will be located adjoining the new Waterloo railway station, London. It will be entirely of steel construction.

The American Epic.

I like to see our party strife in presidential years
Grow fierce and furious with the tide of patriot hopes and fears;
I like to see the people march in all their rugged might
To meet the issues that arise and must be settled right.
To me there is no grander theme for eloquence to choose,
No nobler epic that should stir a native poet's muse,
Than this surpassing climax of earnest stress and strain
That thrills our splendid country in a national campaign.

Not Rome in all her ancient pride so fine a sight could show,
Nor may the living empires so great a glory know;
It is a spectacle supreme for human eyes to see
The free maintaining government in freedom for the free!
And when we gather at the polls, each man to vote his will,
A plain and homely nation, the sight is grander still,
For all the liberty of earth, its promise and its sign,
Is there incarnate in the flesh, the people made divine!

—Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Pleasantly and Promptly.

Cleanses the System Gently and Effectually when bilious or costive.

Presents in the most acceptable form the laxative principles of plants known to act most beneficially.

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BUY THE GENUINE — MANF'D. BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

For sale by druggists – price 50¢ per bottle.

A SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

Dr. Agustus Ruggles, Treasurer of the Greater New York Medical Association, says, "There is just one scientific compound known as DIAMOND DIGEST TABLETS which can be relied upon to cure dyspepsia and constipation so they will stay cured. Positively the only advertised dyspepsia remedy ever endorsed by prominent physicians.

DIAMOND TABLETS DESTROY DYSPEPSIA

They promptly digest every particle of food taken into the stomach, and are positively guaranteed to cure the worst forms of **Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, and Constipation, restoring the bowels and liver to perfectly natural action** in two weeks or money refunded, by all druggists. 25 and 50c.

DIAMOND DRUG CO., 82-86 W. B'way, N.Y.

PENNY HEADACHE CURE.

A truly wonderful discovery containing none of the dangerous drugs found in ALL OTHER headache remedies.

One Tablet Cures
One horrible Headache in just
One Minute, for only
One Cent—GUARANTEED.

Ask your Druggist for **Strong's Penny Headache Tablets.**

RUCKER'S

Korak Wonder!

Never fails to regulate the

Liver and Kidneys

And purify the **BLOOD.** Aids Digestion and cures all forms of **STOMACH** disorders.

Removes all kinds of

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KORAK OIL

CURES ALL PAIN.

Price, 50 Cents.

For sale only by

CRAIG, The Druggist

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Bear in mind that the want columns is a good investment

SUPERLATIVE QUALITY—ABSOLUTE PURITY.

ROYAL GARDEN TEAS

Sold only in Bour's celebrated Bond-Linen Packages, with the Blue Strip Seal. Accept no substitute.

ASK YOUR GROCER

Ask for these Goods at

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W. Graham's

J. B. Yetzer's

Graze & Sonnhalter's.

R. E. Edwards,

Sonnhalter Bros

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YOUNG MAN!

Are you Saving Money?

Better begin at once by investing in o of our lots.

$10 down will start you on the road to riches.

Our lots are sure to increase in value.

Have You Money?

We have figures to show that you can make 8 per cent. or more if you invest with us.

Lots from $150 to $600.

Business property and dwellings for sale Office open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

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1888 TWELFTH ANNUAL 1900

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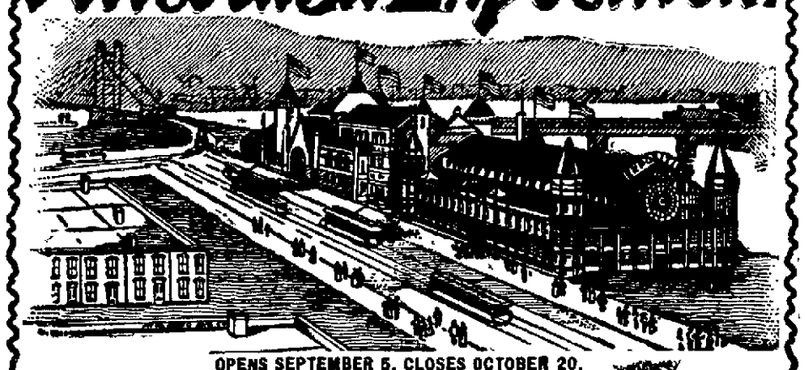

OPENS SEPTEMBER 5, CLOSES OCTOBER 20.

MUSIC BY THE WORLD'S GREATEST BANDS.

THE FAMOUS BANDA ROSSA, ITALY'S GREATEST MUSICAL ORGANIZATION. Sept. 5th to 15th.

EMIL PAUR, WITH THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE ORCHESTRA. Sept. 17th to 22d.

SOUSA AND HIS BAND, DIRECT FROM PARIS. Sept. 24th to 29th *and* Oct. 15th to 20th.

DAMROSCH'S NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. 50 pieces. Oct. 1st to 13th.

NEW ATTRACTIONS.

JIM KEY, The Marvellous Educated Horse. THE MEXICAN VILLAGE.

PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL MUSEUM, Special Exhibit of the Products of the entire World.

A DAY IN THE ALPS. THE CRYSTAL MAZE.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. One Fare for the Round Trip on all Railroads.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

SWINDLING THE FARMER

Many Victims of a New Seed Potato Fraud.

PAYING DEARLY FOR EXPERIENCE

It Is Estimated That During the Last Three Months Farmers In Indiana, Missouri, Illinois and Minnesota Have Been Robbed of Nearly $750,000.

Farmers of the central west, says a Milwaukee dispatch to the St. Paul Pioneer Press, have been swindled by a confidence game that somewhat resembles the Bohemian oat deal of years ago. It is estimated by bankers and lawyers, who are in a position to know, that in Indiana, Missouri, Illinois and Minnesota the man with the hoe has contributed in the last three months not less than $750,000 to the bank account of the originator of a new scheme which proved an alluring bait.

Early last winter a company was incorporated with an alleged capital of $1,000,000. Soon after the company was incorporated the mails were filled with letters, sent in each case to some well to do farmer. This letter stated that the company had purchased a new thing in the potato line; that, with ordinary ground, this potato which they were handling was guaranteed to yield from 900 to 1,200 bushels per acre. Seed could be procured of them only at a cost of $10 per bushel, and no less than two and a half bushels would be sold to any purchaser at this price. In no case was payment desired in advance, and the company would undertake by contract to buy back the following season an equal number of bushels at the same price. Those who were interested were invited to correspond with the new company.

Inclosed with the letter was a clipping from a Chicago paper containing the following encouraging information:

"Long Island farmers have discovered a potato which returns a phenomenal yield. The failure in this vicinity through blight this season of the potato crop compelled the farmers to look about for a variety new to their soil. There is much promise in one promulgated about two years ago in Suffolk county, which is said to be not only a most prolific producer, but excellent in quality as well. A few pounds each have been distributed to farmers for trial, and the results reported from them are somewhat phenomenal. From one pound tests 60 to 96 pounds have been produced, and one farmer's yield was at the rate of 900 bushels per acre."

This served to whet the appetite of the granger for more recommendations concerning the prolific potato. The seed offered was known as the "Pink Producer" and was declared to be satisfactory for any use. Of course there were many responses to these letters, and the farmer would then receive an answer to the effect that the state agent would soon call. Within a fortnight a well dressed business man would appear with a sample peck of the potatoes. They were clean eyed specimens and each one a bright pink color. A deal would be made for anywhere from 2½ to 10 bushels, delivery to be made in ten days. The farmer would give his promissory note, due in two, three or four months, as the case might be, and he would receive in time an agreement to purchase a corresponding number of bushels at the $10 price the next season, to give the farmer the township agency if he preferred it. Of course all the farmers' notes were discounted at the nearest bank, or, in any event, they passed into a third and an innocent purchaser's hand. In Ortonville and Odessa, Minn., alone over $3,500 worth of these notes were collected last month. All along the line of the Milwaukee railway, from Glencoe to Moorhead, there is hardly a station where dupes have not been found. Minnesota must have been "touched" for a full $100,000, while Indiana was swindled worst of all. The residents of Illinois are said to have contributed over double the amount that is credited to Minnesota.

It has been discovered that the potatoes sold under the name of "Pink Producer" were bought last spring in Ohio and, after being carefully washed, were given a bath of aniline dye, which added the desired tint. In other respects they were of the ordinary variety.

This fraud probably would not have come to light so early in the year had it not been for a personal difficulty which two members of the company had recently in Detroit. One thought he was getting the worst of the financial end of the deal and protested. The other tried to convince him he didn't know what he was talking about, and the result was blows and the police court. The former then told about the paying scheme and is now sojourning in Windsor, Canada, waiting for the storm to blow over.

Export of Cereal Foods.

"The exporting of cereal foods manufactured in America has grown to enormous proportions during the past few years," said Mr. Edward Shumacker of Chicago to a reporter of the Washington Post. "It is only within the present generation that the manufacture of these breakfast foods from wheat and oats became of any importance in this country. Now it is one of the largest of American industries. The home market has been developed to about its fullest possibilities, and manufacturers are under the necessity of looking for markets abroad. They are finding them in northern Europe, and every year sees a large increase in the export trade."

TEACH INDIAN GIRLS.

Miss Reel's Advice For Solving the Civilization Problem.

The third annual report of the superintendent of Indian schools contains much data of interest, says a Washington correspondent. Miss Reel, the superintendent, finds the problem of Indian civilization moves toward solution. She says that while those who immediately supervise the schools realize the magnitude of their work they do not feel that the whole burden rests upon them. The gradual freeing of the Indian from the reservation system is throwing more and more of the responsibility on him.

Miss Reel emphasizes the vital importance of teaching the homemaking duties to every Indian girl, claiming this to be even more essential than the teaching of trades to the boys. As almost the only way of reaching the homes of the camp Indians is through the girls' school, and as they are to be the future wives and mothers, the fate of the generations to come is, in a large measure, in their keeping. Therefore the opportunity for training them in the duties of their future state should not be neglected.

Since her appointment 26 months ago Miss Reel has spent 17 months in the field, inspecting the schools and ascertaining by personal observation the needs of the Indians and the service. She reports increased enrollment, better accommodations, greater facilities for industrial training and gratifying improvements over previous years. A strong plea is made for compulsory education.

A Storm In the Tropics.

The sun disappeared behind a mountainous mass of leaden colored clouds which rose rapidly in the southern and western quarters, says J. Taylor Ward in the October Atlantic. To the eastward also the signs were threatening. Night came on suddenly, as it does in the tropics. Soon the darkness enveloped us, a palpable veil. A noise like the march of a mighty host was heard, which proved to be the approach of a tropical flood, heralded by drops as large as marbles. It churned the still waters into a phosphorescent foam which rendered the darkness only more oppressive. The rain came down as it can come only in the Bight of Benin. The avalanche cooled us, reducing the temperature 10 or 15 degrees, giving us new life and relieving our fevered blood. I told Mr. Block to throw back the tarpaulin over the main hatch and let our dusky friends get some benefit of it. In half an hour the rain ceased, but it was as calm and ominous as ever. I knew this was but the forerunner of something to follow. We had not long to wait, for suddenly a blinding flash of lightning darted through the gloom from east to west, followed by one in the opposite direction. Without intermission, one blaze after another, and thunder crashing until our eyes were blinded and our ears deafened, a thousand times ten thousand pieces of artillery thundered away. We seemed utterly helpless and insignificant. "How wonderful are thy works!" came to my mind. Still no wind; the brig lay helpless.

Dr. Stille's Distinguished Career.

Dr. Alfred Stille of the University of Pennsylvania, whose death, at the age of 87, is announced, had a distinguished career. He was president of the American Medical association in 1867, of the Philadelphia College Medical association in 1862 and of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in 1885. From 1865 to 1871 he was physician and lecturer on clinical medicine in the Philadelphia hospital. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg in 1876. He was the author of numerous medical and scientific publications. In association with Dr. J. Forsyth Meigs he translated "Pathological Hematology" from the French of G. Andrae in 1844. Among the other publications are "Medical Instructions In the United States," "Elements of General Pathology," "Unity of Medicine," "Humboldt's Life and Character," "Therapeutics and Materia Medica," a systematic treatise on the action and use of medicinal agents, including their description and history, and many other famous works.

Princess Sophie as Sponsor.

Princess Sophie von Hohenberg, the morganatic wife of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, appeared on an official occasion for the first time with her husband at Zara the other day at the consecration of the colors of the Zara Military Veterans' association. Indeed, the princess acted as sponsor for the new colors, an office which is rarely undertaken by a lady, and she presented a magnificent ribbon, upon which her new arms, so lately granted by Emperor Francis Joseph, were emblazoned in a highly artistic manner, to the association. This new escutcheon is divided into four fields, two blue and two gold. In each of the former, to the right above and the left below, is a lion rampant, in each of the other two a double headed black eagle, but lacking shield and arms upon the breast. In the center are two small shields, the one containing eagles of a similar kind and the other lions. Upon the transverse section above three falcons are perched.

Hollander on Porto Rico.

Professor Jacob H. Hollander of Johns Hopkins university, the treasurer of Porto Rico, has just returned to Baltimore on a short visit. "The people, as a rule," he says, "are paying very little attention to the furor that the political situation in this country has raised and seem perfectly contented. The raising of fruit in the island, which heretofore has not been practiced so extensively, has become quite an industry, and with encouragement and a little time should do very well there."

CHINA IN THE MAGAZINES

Some Interesting Extracts From October Publications.

CHINESE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Facts and Figures Furnished by an Expert In Ainslee's Magazine—No Reliable Data as to the Number of Them Here.

"It is impossible to state and useless to try to guess how many Chinamen are now in this country," writes Frank M. Todd in Ainslee's for October. "Mr. Scharf, late United States Chinese inspector at the port of New York, thinks there may be 700,000, but the estimate seems too high. The census does not and cannot afford any reliable data. You might as well try to take a census of the fleas. Custom house statistics are worthless except to show that every exclusion law passed has stimulated immigration. They cannot take account of the thousands smuggled in along the 5,280 miles of Mexican and Canadian border and along the gulf coast. The Canadian Pacific is said to bring in from 3,000 to 5,000 annually in bond, the company agreeing to pay the Dominion government the $50 capitation tax for every one that has not left the country within a stated time. The inspectors cannot tally those. All we can be sure of in regard to the number of Chinese here is that it is very large and that it is constantly increasing. Beyond that one guess is as good as another.

"An early complaint against the Chinaman was that he did not bring his family and did not mean to remain here. Of late there are evidences that he is growing contented here, as he is in the Dutch dependencies, and that occasionally he looks upon this country as his home. Our largest Chinese community, San Francisco's Chinatown, contains anywhere from 15,000 to 40,000 Chinese, according to the bias of the person guessing, and is noticeably taking on an appearance of greater permanence. When the local papers began recently to talk of moving it, which they do whenever the editors' fertile brains run out of other sensations, it was brought to the attention of the movers that a number of mercantile houses in Chinatown had each millions of dollars invested and that it would be as sensible to talk of moving half the retail and banking business of San Francisco.

"Nor can it longer be said that all the Chinese women among us are here for immoral purposes. A great many Chinamen have brought their wives and are raising their families here. From the rear of the laundry can sometimes be heard the prattle of the Chinese infant. There are Chinese schools for Chinese children. There is a Chinese dentist on Sacramento street who has an upright piano in his parlor, on which his wife plays Sousa marches. And, more significant still, there is a Chinese photographer, who testifies that the fear of a camera is growing less among his countrymen every day. When a Chinese woman plays an upright piano and a Chinese photographer can do a good business among his 'cousins,' they are rapidly getting out of joint with the old order. They have migrated in the true sense. If they retain a liking for burial in Asiatic soil, it is nothing to the point. In a western view, going home dead is as good as not going home at all.

"The volume of the overflow from the Chinese empire is, of course, beyond satisfactory calculation. Kong Yeu Wei puts the number of Chinamen now living abroad at 5,000,000. What other country on the globe could lose 5,000,000 subjects in the period of a single lifetime and not feel that it had suffered a tremendous depletion of its wealth and power?"

The Chinese system of government, it is obvious, has some marked weaknesses, says ex-Minister Angell in the October Atlantic. The emperor is indeed an absolute monarch, whose duty as the son of heaven is to care for his subjects. He is assisted by councils and boards, composed of able men drawn from various parts of the empire. He has also a board of censors, whose duty it is to criticise officials of any grade. They frequently evince great frankness and courage, and their power is dangerous because great. But even they are sometimes overpowered by their opponents and degraded.

Under a strong emperor the government is strong and is not ill adapted to the needs of the people. Under a weak emperor the palace is so constantly a center of intrigue between contending factions and the imperial power is so little felt in the provinces that the government is inefficient. Owing to the filial regard which the emperor must always cherish for his mother, the empress dowager, if a strong and ambitious woman, may wield great power. When I was in Peking in 1880, the emperor was a child and was under the control of the two empresses dowager. It was said that they sat invisible behind a curtain, where they conferred with the ministers of state. So the saying was current that China was ruled by a baby and two old women behind a curtain.

Finds Submarine Volcano.

Captain Liddle of the British steamship King Bleddyn, which arrived in New York a day or two ago, brought in a tale of the discovery of a submarine volcano on the northeast edge of the Campeche bank, at the mouth of the gulf of Mexico. Every man on the freighter corroborated the captain's story. The location by observation made by the captain was 102 miles north of Cape Tacche, the nearest point of land.

TRANSSIBERIAN RAILROAD.

Journey From St. Petersburg to Vladivostok In Twenty-four Days.

Some interesting facts regarding the new Transsiberian railroad are given in a report from W. R. Holloway, United States consul general at St. Petersburg, says a Washington correspondent of the New York Times.

Passenger traffic on the road is at present suspended east of Irkutsk, the rolling stock being engaged in transporting troops and munitions of war to China, but it is expected that this interruption will be only temporary.

The journey from Vladivostok to St. Petersburg, 9,922 versts (6,677 miles), can be effected in about 30 or 35 days. The journey from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok is effected in six days less (24 or 29 days), because steamers go down the Amur in less time than up the river. The fare, including the steamboat, with board, is: First class, about 250 rubles ($125); second class, 170 rubles ($85); third class, 90 rubles ($45).

Daily trains start from Vladivostok to Chabarovska with a dining room car, in which for a moderate price travelers can lunch, dine, sup, have tea, coffee and wine. The prices are limited by a tariff approved by the administration. The daily board is from 3 to 5 rubles ($1.50 to $2.50).

The distance between Vladivostok and Chabarovska is 716 versts (482 miles). Trains start from Vladivostok in the morning at 9:25 o'clock and arrive in Chabarovska the next day at 1:20 o'clock; time, 28 hours.

The journey from Charbarovska to Blagoveschenska and farther to Sretenska (2,136 versts or 1,423 miles) is via the river Amur and the Shilka. There are 108 steamers on the basin of the Amur, four transport boats and two steam longboats belonging to private companies and to the minister of ways and communications. The steamers of the Amur company are preferable. These steamers leave Chabarovska every five days and go from Chabarovska to Blagoveschenska in six days.

The board is 2 rubles ($1) a day for one person. Travelers receive at 8 o'clock in the morning tea with bread and butter, at 12 o'clock a dinner consisting of two dishes of meat and pudding, at 4 o'clock tea and at 8 o'clock in the evening one dish of meat and tea.

From Blagoveschenska to Sretenska the steamers require eight days and run even in case of low water.

From Sretenska the journey is by rail. The trains leave Sretenska Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:40 o'clock in the evening and arrive, via Eshit, the third day at Muissov, on the southeast bank of the Baikal.

Travelers cross the Baikal at 4 o'clock, connecting with a train on the other bank, the distance to Irkutsk being 62 versts (41 miles) and from Sretenska 1,175 versts, or 781 miles.

Between Irkutsk and St. Petersburg there are daily trains with all three classes of carriages, making the journey (5,597 versts) in 12 days.

CANADA'S WAR PROFITS.

Millions Spent by Dominion For Equipping British Troops.

Canada finds the South African contingents a profitable investment from a business point of view, says an Ottawa special to the Chicago Tribune. The Canadian shipments already made to South Africa on war account for the British war department have realized upward of $3,500,000, and there are contracts on hand that will bring another million and a half, with inquiries for almost unlimited shipments to follow, for which contracts are about to be made.

Although detachments of the army in South Africa are to be withdrawn almost immediately, it is estimated at least 70,000 men will be maintained in garrison and in the field and for the purposes of military police for some years to come, and for these Great Britain will draw largely on Canada for supplies.

To China and India Canadian military stores have already begun to find the way. The third and fourth British brigades sent to China from India are receiving all their winter greatcoats from Canada, as well as an equal number of troops in addition to the two brigades named. Besides the greatcoats it is probable Canada will also supply the reserve tunics and trousers for a large part of the British army, now slowly growing in the Celestial Kingdom, as well as the boots and a considerable proportion of the accouterments and saddles.

The Canadian government before the South African war had for some years been making successful tests of every description of military requirements capable of production in that country in competition with the best products in the same classes of equipments and stores used in the armies of the United States, France, Germany, Great Britain and Japan.

It is the unanimous verdict of the imperial officers on service that the British army never had better supplies for the field than those sent over to South Africa from Canada. If the war in China lasts over the winter and shows signs of extension in the spring, $20,000,000 will scarcely pay Canada's bill for army supplies alone.

How It Happened.

Jones—What a funny looking house that is across the street.

Smith—Isn't it an oddity, though? I understand the owner instructed the contractor to follow all the plans suggested by his wife.—Ohio State Journal.

Will Remain in the Philippines.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Oct. 3.—Lee J. Halter has returned to Findlay, having spent several days here.

A. J. Richeimer and Dr. Ess, of Massillon, were in town Monday.

Henry Meiner went to Barberton on Wednesday.

Master George Leonard, who has been afflicted with a painful sore leg, is much improved.

Witmer's orchestra, of Massillon, will hold a dance in Leonard's hall Saturday evening October 6.

Charles Parmer, of the Twenty-second regiment, in writing to H. B. Smith from the Philippines, states that he is much improved in health, but yet unfit for duty, and will be discharged upon return to Manila. He expects to go into the restaurant business, which he says would be a very lucrative investment on the islands. He says: "This is the biggest snap I ever had, but I have paid dearly for its enjoyment. Now, Melon Smith, be prompt in writing, for you do not realize how anxiously I await your letters, away out here in this part of the globe."

The "Blind Trio," accompanied by relatives, have returned to their homes in West Salem. They were guests at the Beitel home during their stay here. At the request of citizens, the trio also gave a pleasing concert in the Reformed church at this place.

All of the mines are in steady operation, with prospects of a bright future.

Akron Riot Indictments.

Akron, O., Oct. 3.—The special grand jury, which has been sitting for the last six weeks investigating the riot which took place in this city August 22, made a partial report to the court. This was for the purpose of excusing a juror, who was compelled to leave on business. A new juror was called and work was resumed with the prospect of making a final report soon. The findings thus far were not announced by the court, but it is said that 66 indictments have already been found.

Long's Family as Voters.

Mrs. John D. Long and Miss Helen Long, the wife and daughter of the secretary of the navy, also Mrs. Glover, his mother-in-law, and his second daughter have registered at Colorado Springs as voters and will exercise the suffrage at the coming election. The party has been in Colorado for about a year to improve Miss Helen Long's health. All the women answered the prescribed questions unhesitatingly and showed familiarity with the fine points of politics.

Wasted Time.

"Early rising is commendable, but I can't afford it."

"Can't afford it?"

"When I get up early, I waste a lot of valuable time admiring myself for it."—Chicago Record.

TAXES FOR 1900.

The taxpayers of Stark County are hereby notified of the rates of taxation on each dollar of valuation, as charged upon the tax duplicate of said County for the year 1900.

Townships and Corporations.	State.		County.		Road.		Township.		School.		Corporati'n		Poor.		Dec. 1900 Rate.		June 1901 Rate.		Total.	
	Mills	10ths.	Mills	100's.	Mills	10ths.	Mills	10ths.	Mills	10ths.	Mills	10ths.	Mills	10ths.	Mills	100's.	Mills	100's.	Mills	10ths.
Bethlehem	2	9	6	.....	1	8	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	.....	6	20	14	2
Canton	2	9	6	.....	2	3	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	70	6	40	15	1
Jackson	2	9	6	.....	1	9	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	40	6	50	14	9
Lake	2	9	6	.....	1	1	.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	50	5	40	11	9
Lawrence	2	9	6	.....	1	7	.....	6	4	5	.....	.....	.....	2	8	80	7	10	15	9
Lexington	2	9	6	.....	4	3	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	90	6	60	17	5
Marlboro	2	9	6	.....	1	6	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	60	8	.....	17	6
Nimishillen	2	9	6	.....	1	6	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	75	6	15	13	9
Osnaburg	2	9	6	.....	2	4	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	25	5	85	14	1
Paris	2	9	6	.....	1	2	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	65	7	45	16	1
Perry	2	9	6	.....	2	5	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	9	35	6	85	16	2
Pike	2	9	6	.....	1	6	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	65	7	05	15	7
Plain	2	9	6	.....	2	5	.....	3	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	35	6	85	16	2
Sandy	2	9	6	.....	1	3	.....	6	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1	7	35	6	05	13	4
Sugar Creek	2	9	6	.....	1	7	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	15	6	45	14	6
Tuscarawas	2	9	6	.....	2	5	1	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	30	6	80	16	1
Washington	2	9	6	.....	1	3	.....	5	3	6	.....	.....	.....	1	7	85	6	55	14	4
Alliance	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	13	60	13	60	27	2
Beach City	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	11	45	11	45	22	9
Canton, City	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	2	12	.....	.....	4	15	.....	15	.....	30	
Canal Fulton	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	11	5	4	.....	.....	2	12	60	12	60	25	2
Clinton	2	9	6	.....	1	7	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	05	7	35	16	4
Greentown	2	9	6	.....	1	1	.....	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	75	9	65	20	4
Hostetter	2	9	6	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	65	6	45	14	1
Limaville	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	8	60	8	60	17	2
Louisville	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	12	15	12	15	24	3
Magnolia	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	5	.....	.....	.....	1	7	55	7	55	15	1
Marlboro, Village	2	9	6	.....	1	6	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	1	9	35	7	75	17	1
Massillon	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	.....	12	6	.....	5	14	65	14	65	29	3
Minerva	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	14	95	14	95	29	9
Mount Union	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	.....	10	.....	.....	1	13	75	13	75	27	5
Navarre	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	5	5	.....	.....	3	10	45	10	45	20	9
New Baltimore	2	9	6	.....	1	6	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	60	7	.....	15	6
New Berlin	2	9	6	.....	2	5	.....	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	10	9	60	21	7
New Franklin	2	9	6	.....	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	15	5	95	13	1
Osnaburg, City	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	10	.....	5	.....	.....	1	12	35	12	35	24	7
Uniontown	2	9	6	.....	1	1	.....	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	75	8	65	18	4
Waynesburg	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	5	4	5	.....	1	10	30	10	30	20	6
Wilmot	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	10	95	10	95	21	9
West Brookfield	2	9	6	.....	2	5	1	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	05	9	55	21	6

STATE LEVY.	RATE.	
	Mills	100's.
General Revenue Fund	1	4
Sinking	.....	3
University	.....	2
State School	1	.....
Total	2	9

COUNTY LEVY.	RATE.
	Mills.
Election	.20
County	1 70
Bridge	1 80
Poor	.20
Children's Home	.15
Soldier's Relief	.25
Agriculture and Workhouse	.50
Interest and Debt	1 10
Building	.30
Total	6 00

A FEW OBSERVATIONS REGARDING TAXES.

Taxes are now due.

First half payable between October 1 and December 20.

Last half payable between April 1 and June 20.

Taxes become a lien on property the day preceding the second Monday of April.

After July 20 those owing June taxes are delinquent.

All delinquent taxes must be paid before December 20, otherwise the property will be advertised, and the third Tuesday of January be sold for taxes.

After becoming delinquent, the penalty on Real Estate is 15 per cent.; on delinquent Personal Tax the penalty is 10 per cent. These penalties do not belong to the Treasurer, and therefore can not be remitted.

After tax sale, the penalty the first year to tax title purchasers is 15 per cent., plus 6 per cent. interest; the second year the penalty is 25 per cent., plus 6 per cent. interest. If not redeemed within two years the property goes to the tax title purchaser.

Taxpayers have option of paying full year's tax during December collection period, but are required to pay first half with delinquencies. The remaining half should be paid within June collection.

The tax year and calendar year are not the same. The first half of any year's tax is due and payable October 1, and until December 20. The second half is payable up to June 20 of the following year.

Many taxpayers have formed the habit of paying the December tax and the preceding June tax together, thinking they are paying the full year's tax. All such are paying the last half of one year's tax and the first half of the following year's tax, and consequently they are paying 15 per cent. penalty on the preceding June tax. The proper way to pay a full year's tax without penalty is to pay in December for December and the following June.

Dog Tax and Road Tax are paid in full at the December collection each year. Therefore, to get the December rate, add the road to the whole rate and take half. To get the June rate, subtract the road rate from the full rate and take half. To get the December payment, multiply the valuation by the December rate, adding one dollar for each male dog assessed and two dollars for each female dog.

Checks given in payment of taxes do not liquidate the county's claim until honored at the bank. When checks are not paid on presentation, the taxes for which the checks were given will be reopened without notice to person giving such checks.

When paying taxes, present your last receipt, as it assists very much in locating your property and tends to avoid errors.

When you ask by mail for the amount of your taxes, designate your property clearly. State the name in which the property is listed, name the township and section. If in the city, give city, ward and lot number.

The tax duplicates give the property in the name in which it stood the day preceding the second Monday of April of the year for which the taxes are levied. So that any transfer made on or after the second Monday of April of any year will not appear on the tax duplicate until the next tax year.

The Treasurer's Office will be open between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. from the 1st day of October to the 20th day of December, and from the 1st day of April to the 20th day of June, for the purpose of receiving the taxes charged on the tax duplicate.

To insure prompt answer, all inquiries made by mail concerning taxes should be forwarded prior to December 10 and June 10. While every effort will be made to accommodate the public, taxpayers are urgently requested to call early and pay their taxes and thus save themselves, as well as the Treasurer, the disagreeable rush at the end of the season.

Treasurer's Office, Canton, O., Oct. 1, 1900.

T. HARVEY SMITH, County Treasurer.

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